

Britain signs agreement aimed at big stake in Saudi development plan

Britain yesterday took a step towards gaining a bigger share of Arabia's £30,000m five-year development plan, with the signing of an agreement on cooperation. Saudis received assurances of Britain's determination to curb inflation. Although these promises are clearly aimed at persuading them to maintain large investments in London, there was no indication of any Saudi loan, in spite of earlier rumours that the United Kingdom was seeking to borrow up to £500m. Mr Wilson is to visit Saudi Arabia soon.

Mr Wilson to pay return visit

Between senior ministers from both countries. It is clear from the wording of the communiqué released last night that British ministers want to stress their determination to secure a substantial increase in the British share of the Saudi oil income. The communiqué says that the British side understand and appreciate the views and concerns shown by the Saudi side. In this connection British ministers reaffirmed their determination to win the battle against inflation. It is clearly hoped that as a result of these assurances the Saudi government will continue to maintain its large investments in London and go on adding to them. At the last count the Middle East exporting countries held well over £3,000m of their surplus funds in London, of which a considerable proportion are thought to be Saudi Arabian. It will therefore have suffered considerably as a result of the decline in the value of the pound. There have been clear signs that the oil exporters as a group have been deploying less of their funds in London recently. These investments have been crucial to Britain in financing the trade deficit. The final discussions yesterday which led to a signing of what is called a "memorandum of understanding on economic, industrial and technological co-operation" took place at the Speaker's house at the Commons. Apart from the Prime Minister, the British team included Mr Callaghan, Mr Healey, the Chancellor, Mr Peter Shore, the Trade Secretary, Mr Eric Varley, the Industry Secretary, Mr Roy Mason, the Defence Secretary, Mr Tony Benn, the Energy Secretary, and Mr Harold Lever, the special economic adviser to the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Crown Prince Fahd, who has recently shuffled and expanded his Cabinet, brought some of the new members to London with him. These included Prince Saud bin Faisal, the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Health and Consumer Protection. Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, and Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, arrived late, and were not present when the vote was taken. The four Cabinet ministers who did vote were joined by four other non-ministerial members, but were defeated by 14 votes to 8. Mr Mulrooney, in putting forward his suggestion, said that in the past it had not been possible to conduct business because at some stage in the meetings there were not 35 members present. The early emergence of a hard line came when Mr Eric Healey, who defeated Mr Heffer, in the national executive elections at party conference, clashed with Mr John Chalmers, of the boiler-makers' union. Mr Chalmers said it was normal practice to regard half the members of a committee as constituting a quorum, quoting local government as an example. Mr Heffer said he was concerned only with the general practice in the Labour movement; a third was quite adequate. Mr Wilson must be particularly disturbed because the decision potentially increases the risk of divergences between government and party policy. One unaccountable incident: a tensity in the struggle between Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan.

Tighter grip by left on Labour executive

By Michael Haffield
Political Staff
Four Cabinet ministers failed yesterday to prevent an overt move by the left wing to tighten its grip on the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party.

On left-wing initiative, the executive's quorum was reduced from 35 to 20. That means that theoretically six members out of a total of 29 can decide party policy. Mr Tom Bradley, the year's moderate chairman, gave a warning that the national executive might be representing itself to the world as a body that took crucial decisions by a handful of members. Non-ministerial moderates have often complained that ministers pay insufficient attention to the national executive by leaving its meetings early and consequently handing the policy-making body over to the left. In future they will have no excuses. Recognizing the danger, Mr Wilson, who did not take part in the voting, told the executive that he had given specific instructions that unless there was a national emergency Cabinet committees should not be called on the mornings when the national executive met. He also expressed the view that there should be better attendance at the policy-formulating subcommittees which, on some occasions, had been sadly lacking. He told executive members that he hoped meetings would be well attended in the future. The four Cabinet ministers who voted against the proposal to reduce the quorum, which came from Mr Ian Mikardo, a left-wing member, were Shadow Lord and Minister of the Council, Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Health and Consumer Protection. Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, and Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, arrived late, and were not present when the vote was taken. The four Cabinet ministers who did vote were joined by four other non-ministerial members, but were defeated by 14 votes to 8. Mr Mulrooney, in putting forward his suggestion, said that in the past it had not been possible to conduct business because at some stage in the meetings there were not 35 members present. The early emergence of a hard line came when Mr Eric Healey, who defeated Mr Heffer, in the national executive elections at party conference, clashed with Mr John Chalmers, of the boiler-makers' union. Mr Chalmers said it was normal practice to regard half the members of a committee as constituting a quorum, quoting local government as an example. Mr Heffer said he was concerned only with the general practice in the Labour movement; a third was quite adequate. Mr Wilson must be particularly disturbed because the decision potentially increases the risk of divergences between government and party policy. One unaccountable incident: a tensity in the struggle between Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan.

Irish police adopt London tactics for siege

Scotland Yard sends electronic equipment to help to save Dr Herrema

From Christopher Walker and Stewart Tindler
Monasterreyn, Co. Kildare
The ordeal of the kidnapped Dutch industrialist, Dr Tejo Herrema, continued last night as the Irish police and the two kidnappers failed to reach an acceptable compromise. For nearly two days Dr Herrema has been trapped in the cramped bedroom of a council house, apparently with little food or sleep, and held forcibly for long periods with a pistol at his temple. At intervals during the day detectives surrounded the house and others with sub-machine guns in the lounge below heard him scream requests at them to soften their attitude. Although Dr Herrema, aged 31, was known for his physical fitness before the kidnapping on October 3 there are serious fears for his health. For hours his personal doctor has been at the scene and his Dutch employers have hired a private fully equipped cardiac ambulance. As armed detectives and soldiers kept their vigil, attempts by the police to open negotiations with Mr Eddie Gallagher, leader of the kidnappers, met with no response. Most of his replies to their repeated pleas were in the form of crude personal abuse, accompanied by renewed threats to Dr Herrema. After studying intelligence files on Mr Gallagher and his presumed accomplice, Miss Marian Coyle, a militant republican, the police have decided to adopt a similar policy to that used successfully in the recent siege at the London Spaghetti House. The Irish Government said last night that two Scotland Yard technicians had arrived in Dublin with electronic equipment requested by the authorities. Last night the police admitted that a psychologist had visited the house but would not say for what purpose. The Metropolitan Police in the Spaghetti House siege used a psychologist to analyse what was happening and to encourage the kidnappers to keep their vigil. The besieged house remained quiet last night, but the army seemed at one stage to have reinforced its watching sentries. It has constantly been repeated that in no circumstances will the Cabinet climb down on its refusal to release the three prisoners mentioned in the kidnappers' ultimatum. Five attempts were made early yesterday to offer the kidnappers sandwiches and milk. Although there is little food on the top floor where they are trapped, the offers were rejected. Last night a tired Special Branch detective said: "Unfortunately we know that he is one of the death or glory boys, so every move has to be careful." Earlier a man appeared in the Special Criminal Court in Dublin charged with possessing a .32 pistol. He is Brian McGowan, a mechanic, aged 30, who was arrested last Saturday. Opposing him, the state prosecutor said that more serious charges would soon be preferred, including kidnapping. Four people are believed to have taken Dr Herrema from his car in Limerick. The police have arrested two men believed to have been involved in the kidnapping. Both are known for their extreme republican sympathies and strong loyalty to Mr Gallagher, who at 28 has earned himself the reputation of a folk hero on the extreme wing of the Provisional republican movement. Throughout the day the kidnappers stuck to their demands for the release of Miss Rose Dugdale and two members of the Provisional IRA. Mr Gallagher's strong emotional attachment to Miss Dugdale is known to have been the prime motive behind the kidnapping. It was disclosed yesterday that a few days before the siege he saw their baby, Ruari, at a caravan in Co. Limerick. Church appeal: Irish church leaders of several denominations yesterday issued a statement appealing for Dr Herrema's release (the Press Association reports).

Gunman kills Turkish envoy in Vienna

Vienna, Oct. 22.—A young man with a sub-machine gun today shot dead the Turkish Ambassador in Austria in his embassy and then escaped with two partners in a waiting car. The bullet was fired at a point-blank range into the head of the 60-year-old diplomat Mr Danis Tunali. Embassy staff told the police that the three men, aged between 25 and 35, spoke English and could have been Greek, but the possibility that they were Turks has not been ruled out. The gunman entered the embassy at noon, an hour when the four-storey building is generally full of visitors, most of whom are Turkish migrant workers. One of the men stood guard at the porter's lodge and cut off the embassy telephone links, while a second herded three employees into a separate room. The third man burst into the ambassador's office, on the entrance floor just a few steps above street level. According to a dispatch from the embassy to Ankara, the gunman asked: "Are you the ambassador?" Mr Tunali replied: "No, I am not." but the gunman shot him with the words: "Yes, you are the ambassador." The whole thing took about 10 or 15 minutes, said Mr Tunali's secretary, an embassy spokeswoman who told reporters that the killers' action appeared to be political. The killing was witnessed by the ambassador's Austrian secretary. The Austrian police set up control round the capital and all available police were drafted in to the hunt. By mid-afternoon 13 people, most of them Turks, had been detained for questioning. The police have recovered a British and two Israeli sub-machine guns which were thrown away as they fled into the busy street. The embassy, overlooking the garden of Prince Eugene of Savoy's eighteenth-century Hofburg Palace, was unguarded. Mr Tunali, Turkey's most able diplomat, was shot dead.

Prison for life must mean just that, judge tells pub bomber

By Clive Burrell
Life sentences were passed yesterday on three IRA men and an English girl after the all-male jury had found them guilty of murder and causing explosions at public houses in Guildford, Surrey, and Woolwich, London, last year. Mr Justice Donaldson described the explosions, in which seven people died and 84 were injured, as "callous, cowardly and pointless" and warned other IRA men who might be taking part in similar terrorist action that they too could expect severe punishment. Carol Richardson, who is now 18 but was 17 when she took part in the bombings, was sentenced to life imprisonment with a recommendation that she should serve at least 20 years on charges of conspiracy to cause explosions. Gerard Conlon, aged 20, was sentenced to life imprisonment with a recommendation that he should serve not less than 30 years. Patrick Armstrong, aged 25, was also jailed for life with a recommendation that he should serve not less than 35 years, and Paul Michael Hill, aged 20, at present serving a life sentence for shooting a former soldier in Belfast, was ordered to be detained until "either age or infirmity" decrees that he should be released. Mr Hill will serve his sentence in England. The judge told him: "Your crime is such that life must mean life." The accused had given no second thought for their innocent victims. He continued: "You did not care whom you killed as long as you killed a number of people. Your crime was not directed at those you killed but at the community as a whole, every man, woman and child living in this country. You obviously expected to strike terror into their hearts. But you should have known our countrymen better."



on hands his pen to Crown Prince Fahd for the signing of an agreement on industrial and technological cooperation. Mr Callaghan looks on.

ice seeks takeover as Franco gets better

By Debalius
Oct 22
Francisco is alive, but well. Sources close to El Palacio, a household name in the 82-year-old dictator's life, say he is recovering from the heart attack which brought him close to death last week. He feels that the moment has come for a permanent transfer of powers and that the General should renounce his position publicly and go into retirement to smooth the transition during his lifetime. Spain under Franco, page 16

Dr Kissinger falls out with Chinese leaders

From David Bonavia
Peking, Oct 22
Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, has evidently had severe disagreements with Chinese leaders during his visit here this week. In a farewell toast at a dinner in the Great Hall of the People tonight, Mr Chiao Kuan-hua, the Foreign Minister, went as far as possible to indicate this without breaching the most basic rules of Chinese hospitality. Dr Kissinger's toast also hinted at differences of view, but he confirmed that preparations for a visit later this year by President Ford were "proceeding well". Mr Chiao said the two sides had a "frank exchange of views". In communist terminology this means a sharp disagreement. He added: "Our talks have enabled us to have a clearer understanding of each other's views. This is useful." The Foreign Minister's toast was shorter and less than any that could be remembered here since the visit of Mr Nixon in 1972. Experienced observers are convinced that Dr Kissinger has severely disagreed if not quarrelled with the Chinese leaders over the question of détente with the Soviet Union. A picture in this morning's People's Daily showed Chairman Mao Tse-tung emphasising a point with his hand as he met Dr Kissinger last night. —an unusual departure from the normal style. The Secretary of State has passed less time than might have been expected with Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the senior Deputy Prime Minister, who has been his main interlocutor. Yesterday Dr Kissinger was sent for most of the day to stroll around the Western Hills, a beauty spot near Peking, with Mr Chiao. In the evening he was summoned to meet Chairman Mao just as the majority of ambassadors accredited in Peking gathered at the International Club for a reception in his honour. They left disappointed after waiting for more than an hour. However, Dr Kissinger said tonight that he and his party were "wistful" about our visit. He added: "Our two countries are too self-reliant to need reassurance and too experienced to confuse words with reality or tactics with strategy." It seems that on this, his eighth visit to China, Dr Kissinger has been unable to perpetuate the understanding he had achieved with Mr Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister, who is seriously ill and has not yet been able to receive him. Persistent reports over the past year since Dr Kissinger's last visit have suggested that Mr Teng and he do not get on so well on the personal level. Dr Kissinger and his party are due to leave for Tokyo tomorrow.

action on tempt

Ministry of Privileges reported ominous yesterday that the area council of the National Mineworkers' Committee in contempt in its resolution that it would no longer tolerate where an MP sponsored action demanded the "luxury" evidence from union policy. committee recommended that action was needed because n had responded without to a request to nullify and the Yorkshire resolution Page 2

Two Americans in Beirut kidnapped

Two Americans were kidnapped at gunpoint yesterday as they drove to work through a predominantly left-wing district of Beirut. They were the director and assistant director of a press used by the United States Information Agency for printing magazines and pamphlets in several languages. The kidnappers were not identified Page 6

Doctors' dispute

The British Medical Association's council yesterday blamed the Government for causing the dispute with the junior doctors which led to wide spread hospital disruption. Action by the doctors continued to spread, usually by decisions to work on emergency and maternity cases only Page 4

Papers confiscated

Chilean police took away private papers from Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, when he was leaving Santiago airport on Monday. He had been on a delegation investigating the status of Chilean trade unions Page 7

Close-up of Venus

An instrument package, parachuted through the dense atmosphere of Venus from a Soviet spacecraft, yesterday sent back a "unique image" Page 8

Stonehouse case

A witness at the Stonehouse case hearing yesterday said that Mrs Sheila Buckley, the MP's former secretary, had kept insisting that everyone should accept that he was dead Page 4

Tory setback: Lack of parliamentary time has dealt a blow to Conservative hopes to oppose direct-grant regulations in the Lords

Washington: Dr Schlesinger risks upsetting a powerful congressman in dispute over proposed cuts in the defence budget Page 7

Grains: Two-page Special Report to mark the opening of the fifteenth Commodities Exchange in London today

Home News 2, 4, 5
Europe News 6
Overseas News 6-8
Appointments 19
Arts 14, 15
Books 22-27
Business 22-27
Court 19
Crossword 32
Diary 16
Engagements 9, 16
Features 16
Books 12, 13
Letters 17

Leader page 17

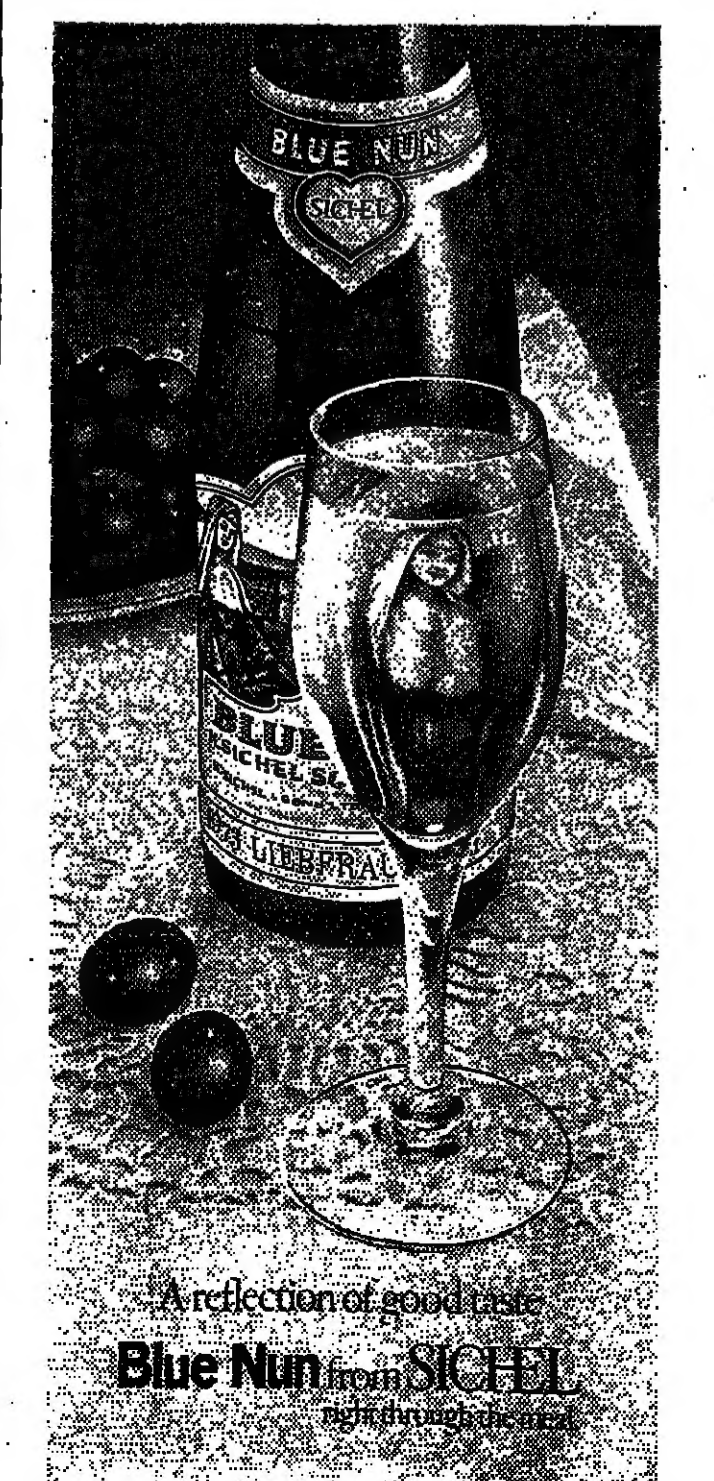
Letters: On the doctors' dispute from Mr C. H. Edwards and Professor W. S. Peart, and others; on workers' cooperatives from Mr John Morley and Mr Michael Doss. Leading articles: Nationalism and elections; Spanish Sahara; East Germany. Obituaries: Arnold Toynbee. Features: pages 9 and 16. Ronald Burt says that we must recognize the health Service is not "free". Peter Reddaway on the threat of psychiatric treatment to more Soviet dissidents. Arts: page 11. Lord Bessant recalls the founding of the Film Society 50 years ago; Sheridan Morley talks to Helen Mirren; Books: pages 14 and 15. Michael Rankine reviews a new biography of George Washington by James Thomas Frazier. Richard Holmes on André Malraux. Sport: pages 12 and 13. Football: Derby County beat Real Madrid 4-1 as British teams excel in three European competitions. Business News, pages 22-27. Stock markets: Equities failed to maintain early firmness and the FT index closed 0.9 better, at 345.7. Peter Jay Column: Delights and frustrations of Professor Kenneth Galbraith's new history of money.

Motoring

Obituary 19
Parliament 19
Sale Room 18
Weather 2
Sport 12, 13
TV & Radio 31
Theatres, etc 10, 11
25 Years Ago 19
Universities 19
Wills 19

Damages action by passenger in car ferry

Mr John Nundy, the Lincolnshire landlord who on Monday obtained an injunction to free his car and trailer from the ferry Eagle at Southampton, is to go ahead with his action for damages against the vessel's owners, P & O, and Mr Peter Rogers, a spokesman for the crew's union. Announcing that yesterday, Mr Ross McWhirter, chairman of the campaign committee of the Current Affairs Press, which is backing Mr Nundy, said the writs claimed damages for unlawful detention of goods and the costs of the successful High Court application. If Mr Nundy succeeded other passengers put to expense and inconvenience could take similar action. The outcome could set precedents in similar situations, Mr McWhirter said. The Eagle's crew blocked the cars when the ferry docked last Friday. They had learnt that it was being sold to a French company and that they would lose their jobs.



The 18-22 series.

Autocar called it *"bold and exciting."*

The Daily Telegraph called it *"excellent."*

The Daily Express called it *"superb."*

The Times called it *"most refreshing."*

Motor called it *"striking."*

The Sunday Express called it *"remarkable."*

Motoring News called it *"a tremendous advance."*

The Daily Mail called it *"a winner."*

The Observer called it *"a huge improvement."*

Autosport called it *"British Leyland's winner."*

Hot Car called it *"a thoroughly good car."*

Now we're calling it the Princess.



The Princess 1800.



The Princess 1800 HL.



The Princess 2200 HL.



The Princess 2200 HLS.

The Leyland 18-22 series has been launched to more acclaim, from press and public alike, than any new car since the Mini.

Every feature has won its share of praise. The styling, the economy, the performance, the effortless handling, the quiet ride, the space. Only one small thing was considered less than perfect. The name.

So to simplify matters, we're calling it the Princess.

There are four cars—the Princess 1800, the Princess 1800 HL, the Princess 2200 HL and the Princess 2200 HLS.

Prices, from £2237.04, include car tax and VAT. They also include seat belts and other extras which most of our competitors don't, but delivery and number plates are extra.

So now if you want one of the most stylish,

luxurious and reliable cars on the road today, you should be in no doubt as to which to ask for.

Princess

The new name for the 18-22 series.
From Leyland Cars. With Supercover.

RA informer got £350 for clue that overthrew bombers

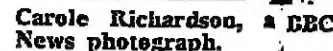
As a packer of used clothes was handed over, he told the Richardson the address of Mr Hill's hiding place in Southampton. That was the first breakthrough for which the Surrey police had worked night and day for three months.

Mr Hill's arrest by armed detectives suddenly changed the whole complexion of the investigation. Mr Hill began to talk. Being the first shipped, through here to the Continent, fought in Belfast, he gave a detailed account of the bombings and identified those who were with him in the conspiracy.

Mr Hill's three companions were arrested by Surrey detectives on the same day as Mr Yard's bomb squad in London.

Gerard Conlon, aged 29, also a lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of the Belfast Provisionals, a hot-tempered but experienced soldier, was described by Hill as "chief" for all three bombings.

By a devious route he slipped into Britain in the summer of last year and made contact with other "sleepers": IRA men already here under instructions to wait for the arrival of Mr Conlon who photographed the three public houses during



The first public house was a popular meeting place because the beer there was the cheapest in the town. The Seven Shillings was the name of the place and had a late discotheque for dancing. The King's Arms, Woolwich, was opposite the Royal Artillery depot.

Patrick Armstrong, aged 24, who joined the IRA at Dordrecht six years ago, "cut his teeth" on taking part in armed robberies in Belfast to obtain funds for the Provisionals. He was also a lieutenant with the 1st Battalion.

He formed an attachment with Carol Richardson, 32, an Irish girl who was drifted from one empty house to another as a squatter in London. From birth she was brought up by her mother and grandmother in Kilburn, north London. It was while she was living there in Kilburn she was "liven' the life of a "drop-out" that she met many IRA men, mostly at parties where rebel songs were sung through the haze of cannabis smoke.

She and Mr Armstrong were ordered by Mr Conlon to kiss and cuddle in the Force and Groom while they slipped the

timed to go off about an hour after they left. Mr Armstrong never been to play the part was told. He told him that no civilians were in the public house, only soldiers. It was a military target, and therefore a legitimate one in the eyes of the IRA.

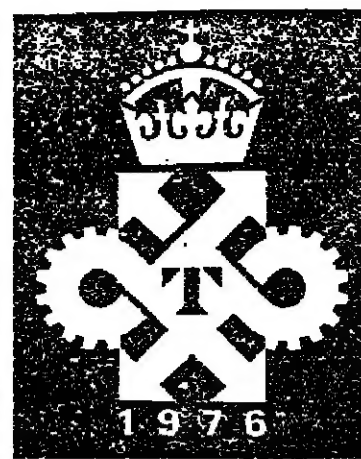
When Miss Richardson tried to play the part given her in the evidence, Mr Justice Conlon threatened to shoot her.

One of the striking features of the trial has just finished is the new technique now adopted by members of the Provisional IRA to be arrested.

During previous bombings in England and Ireland, IRA men have resolutely stuck to their training manual and have refused to answer questions put to them by the police.

Now that method has been replaced with one that is almost diametrically opposite.

The object is to confuse interrogators by answering with questions, by asking questions, taking certain actions, and making remarks, which were in fact taken and made by other members of the gang. That cannot then be used in evidence against them or other defendants.



The Queen's Award to Industry Scheme has been reviewed and in future there will be two separate Awards entitled:

"The Queen's Award for Export Achievement" and
"The Queen's Award for Technological Achievement"

For full details about eligibility and for application forms get in touch with The Secretary, The Queen's Awards Office, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1V 0ET. Telephone number 01-222 2277, telex 27366.

Any industrial unit based in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands or Isle of Man, producing goods or providing services, may apply irrespective of size.

**Please send in your application
as soon as possible.**

The closing date for the 1976 Awards is
30 November 1975.

Michael Horsnell, said for urgent action to avert the risks of food poisoning in Britain, including controls on animal slaughter, was made at a meeting organized by the Society of Health in London yesterday.

The meeting was made during a one-day symposium on the potential threat to public health of a new movement to make the Agricultural (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1972, less stringent for compulsory testing and investigation of food for diseases that can be passed to man.

It was concluded was told that more outbreaks of salmonellosis and brucellosis had been reported in recent months.

Dr W. G. H. Bennett, chief veterinary officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, said that indications were that individual increases not so much as a general action but in awareness.

He said a large extent humans are protected by food processing—pasteurization, for example.

He said that the widespread outbreaks of food poisoning due to salmonella

have increased, albeit with fluctuations over recent years, and there is evidence to link this with the growing prevalence in livestock of exotic serotypes, many of which are dangerous to humans.

Making a call for urgent action, Dr W. A. Watson, regional veterinary officer in Scotland, said: "In particular I suggest that the present standards for prevailing in meat hygiene could be greatly improved with a consequent reduction in the public health risks from salmonellosis."

He called for improvements in transport and home-produced animal protein feeding stuffs, to reduce contamination, for routine inspection before slaughter, with the separate culling of infected animals, and for checks on water pollution, particularly from human sewage.

Mr Dudley Osborne, senior lecturer in veterinary public health at Bristol University, said earlier that per-budgerigals and other caged birds were often sold to their owners, but there was no cause for alarm.

By Hugh Clayton
Strict rules for composition of meat products can be circumvented by processors who use "careful descriptions" on labels, an official at the Food Standards Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, said yesterday.

Mr Frank Anderson said at a conference in London about soya protein: "Food legislation in the United Kingdom is on the whole liberal in character. The Food and Drug Act does not stand in the way of development of new foods." The conference was sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture and the American Soybean Association.

Several rules affected the rights of manufacturers to add vegetable protein to their products, Mr Anderson said. If textured soya protein was added it would have to be shown in the list of ingredients. The rules laid down minimum meat contents for most meat products such as sausages. Mr

By Our Air Correspondent:

The Concorder was no noisier than American jets, which are in use in thousands all over the world, Sir Geoffrey Turtle, vice-chairman of the International Council of Air Transport of the British Aircraft Corporation, said in London last night. The Concorder's "sid" was that it was no quieter, either.

Sir Geoffrey's view, given in a radio broadcast a few days after strong protests from environmental bodies at the level of Concorder noise on take-off from Heathrow, The Department of Trade said that the Government would tighten its new noise rules of '27 out of 37 occasions, while the Greater London Council reported that its tests showed

that it was six times noisier than a Lockheed TriStar Airbus. There was still only one valid set of figures for Concorde airfield noise that properly represent its performance, and they were taken at Washington for the Port of New York Authority, Sir Geoffrey said. They showed that the aircraft would meet the noise requirements at Kennedy airport, New York.

Noise abatement procedures were used, and take-off noise was just about the same as for Boeing 707s and DC8s, while on the approach it was better than 707s and DC8s and lateral noise was marginally worse than the American aircraft, but almost exactly the same as the VC10.

Our Correspondent
charges against two men
attempted murder and
possessing firearms with
intent to endanger
drawn at Manchester City
Court yesterday.
application was made by
John Burke, for the Direc-
tor of Public Prosecutions, and
agreed to his request
10-minute hearing.
Blick Snamo O'Neill, aged
21, Brampton Grove, Rus-
sland, Manchester, and John
aged 17, of no settled
address, had been accused
of attempting to murder Police
Officer Emily Watkins,
constable Alister Watkins,
of the Indian restaurant,
as well as the firearms
restriction laws.

The House of Lords reserved judgment yesterday in a raft case affecting more than 900,000 householders in 10 water authority areas.

The South West Water Authority asked the Lords to overrule a High Court decision last year in favour of Mr Philip Dawmond, who disputed the £4.89 sewerage charge on his home, Radford House, Plymouth, for 1974-75.

Witnesses included Lord Dilhorne, Lord Diplock, Lord Kilbrandon and Lord Edmund-Davies reserved their decision but hope to give judgment before Christmas.

David Kemp, QC, for Mr Dawmond said water authorities would be as powerful as the tax man if they were allowed to demand sewerage charges from people whose homes are not connected to main sewers.

The prospect of water authorities with a completely unrestricted power of quasi-taxation was unthinkable, he said. The authority claims that it is entitled to sewerage charges on the basis of all ratable premises, whether connected or unconnected.

Mr Kemp contended that what the water authority could levy under the Water Act, 1973, was not a consumer "discharge" but a "general quasi-taxation charge".

**Manx MPs must
form register**

A register of MPs' pecuniary interests is to be kept in the Isle of Man but it was decided yesterday that its contents shall not be open to public inspection; it will be available only to fellow MPs.

The register, as proposed by a select committee, was laid before parliament 15 months ago. It will be compiled and supervised by a committee consisting of four MPs under the chairmanship of the island's chief justice, the Right Reverend Sir David Peckham.

The boy admitted starting a fire at a primary school on July 17, which destroyed it and cost £400,000.

Arwel Roberts, aged 30, a former policeman, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday night to three years' imprisonment for committing perjury. The prosecution said he lied when being tried at the Central Criminal Court two years ago for corruption.

Judge Abdeila, QC, told Mr Roberts that public confidence in the police had been shattered by the trial.

The body of Michael Sharpe, aged 20, a Cambridge undergraduate, has been found in the Cam, nearly three weeks after he vanished from his rooms in Jesus College. His home was at Linford, Hampshire.

Miss Una Stubbs, the actress from the television series *Till Death Us Do Part*, has filed a divorce petition against Mr. Nicky Henson, the actor. She cites Miss Linda Thorsen, the actress.

ERLY
IS P
NCE

ter for shopkeepers and
associations containing
on the rights and obliga-
of shoppers and shop-
is published today by
ice of Fair Trading and
available free across
unters (our Consumer
correspondent writes).

Education
pendent
schools are teaching
far too late to decide
their future careers.
Every year, are
to drop the sciences
or subjects at the age
thou realizing that that
increase their difficult-
ness in a job, a careers
says in a book out
of the

Andrey Segal, editor of
Encyclopaedia, told me
that hundreds of school-
leavers go into jobs if they had
no guidance from their
teachers. There were still some
teachings going, but these
were just not quite
the same.

His introduction to the
guide on careers said
that children should be
taught to think well ahead
of the age of 13 about
the future.

programme of teaching
how to make the de-
cision not be crammed

Education
ondent
set education authority
ted today to agree to
standard annual read-
s for eight-year-olds in
primary schools from
ar. Six thousand pupils
given the Carver word
ion test, which involves
simple words for chil-
identify-
tests are part of a
plan to monitor and

improve reading standards in schools in line with the recommendations of the Bullock report, published earlier this year. The county's psychologists are working to discover which children are likely to have reading difficulties as soon as they enter infant school.

Mr Barry Taylor, the county's chief education officer, will announce today the results of pilot tests on eight-year-olds last year. They showed that

Of 4,622 pupils who left the county's secondary schools last year only 59 could be called literate.

Order of the Bath
(Military Division)
Companions Badge

Order of the Bath
(Civil Division)
Companions Badge

Order of St. Michael
and St. George
Companions Badge

Distinguished
Service Order

Distinguished
Flying Cross

Polar Medal

Distinguished
Flying Medal

Indian Mutiny Medal

Waterloo Medal

Note: The value of all the items listed below may be substantially increased, depending on the date of award, condition and/or by the addition of other service medals to the same recipient.

Order of the Garter Star only	from	£1,000
Order of the Tudor Star only	from	2900
Order of the St. Patrick Star only	from	1900
Order of the Bath (Military Division)	G.C.B. from	2550
	K.C.S. from	1350
	C.B. from	550
Order of the Bath (Civilian Division)	K.C.B. from	2250
	K.C.E. from	1150
	C.B. from	525
Order of Merit	from	£1,000
Order of the Star of India	G.C.S.I. from	£5,000
	K.C.S.I. from	£7,700
	C.S.I. from	3455
Order-of St. Michael and St. George	K.C.M.G. from	£375
	K.M.C.G. from	1185
	C.M.G. from	210
Order of the Indian Empire	K.C.I.E. from	£1,500
	C.I.E. from	340
Order of the Crown of India	from	£50
The Royal Victorian Order	G.C.V.O. from	£100
	K.C.V.O. from	£180
	C.V.O. from	110
	M.V.O. from	228
Order of the British Empire (Military and Civil Divisions)	G.B.E. from	£75
	K.B.E. from	185
	C.B.E. from	75
Distinguished Service Order	from	£55

Royal Cross (V.C.)	up to	£7,000
Victoria Red Cross	from	£18
	A.R.R.C. from	17
Distinguished Service Cross (D.S.C.)	from	£36
Military Cross (M.C.)	World War One period	from £32
	World War Two period	from £35
	Post 1948 period	from £55
Distinguished Flying Cross (D.F.C.)	World War One period	from £70
	World War Two period	from £80
	Post 1948 period	from £55
Air Force Cross (A.F.C.)	from	£200
Albert Medal (A.M.)		
Distinguished Conduct Medal (D.C.M.)	World War One period	from £25
	World War Two period	from £85
	Post 1948 period	from £150
Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (C.G.M.)		
	Royal Air Force or Royal Navy	from £30
George Medal (G.M.)		from £80
King's or Queen's Police Medal	(K.P.M. or Q.P.M.)	from £30
Distinguished Service Medal (D.S.M.)		from £24
The Military Medal (M.M.)	World War One period	from £9
	World War Two period	from £32
	Post 1948 period	from £75
Distinguished Flying Medal (D.F.M.)	World War One period	from £125
	World War Two period	from £44
	Post 1948 period	from £130
Air Force Medal (A.F.M.)		from £35
Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry		from £30
Army Gold Medal or Cross (1806-1914)		
Gold Cross	from	£3,000
Large Gold Medal	from	£,000
Small Gold Medal	from	£1,250
Naval Gold Medal (1794-1815)	from	£2,500
1816-1900	from	£1,000

The following minimum prices paid for medals with bar or bars or title of medal as described:—

From £70 "Trafalgar", "Fort Detroit", "Chrystie's Farm", "Shannon", "Chesapeake", "Gateways", "Defence of Delhi", "Isurawa", "Battle of Delg", "Capture of Delg",

From £240 "Defence of Legations", "Lake Nyassa", "Liwood 1893", "Juba River",

From £180 "Defence of Mafeking", "Copenhagen", "St. Vincent", "Gut of Gibraltar", "Esque Roads, 1809", "Allighur", "Kirkce and Poona", "Nagpore", "Mahendrapore",

From £90 "St. Domingo", "Waterloo", medals, "Nepaul", "Simul", "Karnata Hills", "Niger 1897", "Northern Kurdistan", "Maida",

From £60 "Algiers", "Navarino", "Trankeil", "Defence of Lucknow", "Chin Hills", "Sabagan", "Waziristan 1925",

From £50 "Corunna", "Wepener", "Basutoland", "Rechnamaland", "Vimiers", "Tulavera", "Mambelaland 1893", "Rhodesia 1896", "Mashonaland 1897",

From £38 "Yangtze 1949", "Fenian Raid 1866/70", "Maharajapur", or "Pummar" stars, "Syria", "Hong Kong Plaque", "Chilian", "Mooltan", "Goojoo", "Sobraon", "Alfand", "Defence of Mafeking",

From £30 "Delhi", "Lucknow", "Sikrim 1888", "Bomb and Mine clearance 1945-53", "Gyambie", "Abor 1911-12", "Abu Kien", "Nyasaland 1915", "Relief of Lucknow", "Gambra", "Cooch Behar", "Central India", "Kirkcuban", "Defence of Kimberley", "New Zealand", "Mand", "Santia River 1894", "Brass River 1895", "Gambia 1894", "Sierra Leone 1898-99", "South Africa 1952" medal.

From £26 "Elandsdag", "Benin 1897", "Mine Sweeping

**BEFORE DISPOSING OF ANY ORDERS, DECORATIONS
OR CAMPAIGN MEDALS IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO
CONSULT US FOR A VALUATION. WITHOUT OBLIGATION.**

J. B. HAYWARD & SON
The Medal Specialists

Dept. T/1, 17 Piccadilly Arcade, Piccadilly, London SW1Y 6NL. Tel: 01-493 5082.

WEST EUROPE

Hopes of avoiding new outbreak of cod war with Iceland

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

One of the interesting sidelights of the last cod war between Britain and Iceland is that it took place while the world chess championship was going on in Reykjavik. However difficult the Icelanders were on the high seas, they were going to a terrible time by Bobby Fischer back home.

The point is worth recalling when talks between Britain and Iceland resume in London today, because the Icelandic technique of negotiation is not all that different from the former world chess champion's approach.

Remote, totally confident of the rightness of their position, and slow to make any concession, Britain found Iceland far from easy to bargain with. Or to put it from the opposite point of view, Icelanders are extremely tough and persevering negotiators, who usually get what they want in the end.

Nevertheless, there is little reason, and certainly no need, for a further round in the cod war this winter. The situation has changed fundamentally since the two countries last argued the matter over.

While Iceland has now extended its fishing limits from 50 miles to 200 and the existing agreement runs out on November 13, the number of British vessels fishing these grounds has fallen, which means the trawlermen could accept a lower price for cod. There is room for manoeuvre provided Iceland does not try to run the British industry out altogether.

Another change is that Britain is now in the European Community, and Iceland wants access for its fishery exports to the Community, which has been blocked by West Germany.

The real difficulty has less to do with quotas and tonnage than with politics. If the Icelandic Government is a sticky negotiator, this is very largely due to the fine balance of the coalition forces in the cabinet.

In France *Soir* last night an advertisement for Catherine et

The next Icelandic election is not until 1978, which means that the government has some time, in the sense that an agreement now will not become an immediate electoral issue, but can have time to be proved.

In the longer run, the Law of the Sea Conference will no doubt endorse the Icelandic claim to a 200-mile limit. But Iceland has been determined to press ahead in any case, arguing that foreign fishing is seriously damaging attempts at conservation.

Ronald Paux writes: British fishermen's organizations, anxious about the future of their industry, are to meet government representatives in London today.

Because of quota restrictions and generally reduced shoals, herring landings in Britain have been reduced from 56,000 tons last year to 62,000 tons during the same period this year. Other sections of the industry have been equally hit and about one-third of the British herring and white fish fleets are now in arrears on repayments on their boats.

The six fishermen's organizations are to discuss the problems with Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Lord Donaldson, Under-Secretary for Northern Ireland.

In the herring industry the situation has never been so serious, with little more than half the fleet covering its expenses. The fishing industry complains that this is the first crisis in its history created by international negotiations and the quota system, introduced as a conservation measure.

At least 200 new boats were ordered when the industry was prosperous and are now being built.

The industry would like Britain to join the 22 nations who have imposed fishing limits of up to 200 miles, and they are seeking for immediate recognition of the EEC fisheries agreement.

Giscard advertisement case

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 22

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the Minister of Economics, have both instructed their lawyers to take court proceedings against the use of their photographs in advertising a film just about to appear in France starring Jane Birkin, the British actress.

In France *Soir* last night an advertisement for Catherine et

Cie, a French-made film in which Miss Birkin plays the title role, showed a large full-faced photograph of the President with the caption: "After seeing Jane Birkin, VGE decides to go and dine at Catherine's". M. Fourcade invited the French "to invest in Catherine".

Lawyers of the advertising firm responsible said today the advertisement was "only intended to run for three days and never be used again".

Dangers in restoring a faded heritage

From John Young
Planning Reporter
Amsterdam, Oct 22

An eloquent warning about the social drawbacks attached to the restoration of historic town centres was given today to delegates at an international conference on European Architectural Heritage Year.

M. Jacques Houlet, deputy director of historic sites and protected areas in the French Ministry of Culture, said that the consequences of many conservation projects had surprised and shocked those responsible.

"The general success came up to our expectations," he added. "There was keen competition to take up residence in these recently deserted, even

ill-famed districts. It was a real battle to secure a flat in these noble mansions, these harmonious complexes. This was the just reward, the splendid crown for accurate predictions, and persevering efforts."

The crown had perhaps only one thorn, but it was an enormous one. The former residents were unable to return to their restored homes because the rents had become prohibitively high.

"It is absolutely vital that the general public should not see the rehabilitation of our architectural heritage as a series of outrages committed by one privileged social class against a weaker one," M. Houlet



Masked Portuguese soldiers who helped take over the church-owned radio station in Lisbon

Crowd seize Lisbon radio station

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, Oct 22

A mob of civilians and soldiers early today "liberated" the church-owned broadcasting station, Radio Renascença, which has been virtually off the air since June. Thousands marched to the station headquarters at Burca, outside Lisbon, and broke the seals on the doors. Later, staff were working to resume broadcasts.

The trouble began earlier in the year after a quarrel between the Portuguese church authorities and the station's workers. The ruling Revolutionary Council appointed an administrative committee to run the station, but the trouble was not ended. At one point, the Government threatened to hand back Radio Renascença to the church.

There were mass rallies all over the country for and against the left-wing workers who occupied the station. The sealing of its main Lisbon transmitters on government orders the other day brought the crisis to a head.

Since then, supporters of the station had been camping in front of the building in support of the workers' inside. Last night, they gave President Costa Gomes one hour and a half to have the seals removed.

At 3.15 am today, the crowd carried out its threat. The newspaper *Seculo* reported that informal contact was made with General Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the commander of the home security force, Copcon. As the seals were broken, cries of "Victory, victory" arose and the Internationale was chanted. Our Rome Correspondent writes: The Pope today promised President Costa Gomes the Catholic church's enthusiastic and loyal collaboration when he arrived on an official visit to Italy, but insisted on its having freedom to carry out its own mission. He was clearly alluding to developments at Radio Renascença.

The President received a particularly warm welcome from the Pope, who said he felt "honoured" by the visit.

Today's charges arose out of proceedings begun by a prominent lawyer, whom Judge Pascal originally accused of responsibility for the girl's death but who has been cleared. The solicitor objected to remarks the magistrate made last September to *Paris Match*, the illustrated weekly, which was reopening in its pages the unsolved case of the strangled girl.

Judge Pascal publicly attacked today what he called a "case system of justice". Speaking outside court, he demanded to know on what legal grounds M. Jean Lecanuet, the Minister of Justice, had referred the case to the court in Rennes.

The four Syrians also admitted planning to demand that Holland should stop all help to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The Dutch Embassy in Moscow provides consular facilities for emigrant Jews.

Judge Schroeder said that the seven weeks the group had spent in custody would be deducted from their terms to serve but the verdict was final. —Reuter.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The public prosecutor had demanded two-year sentences. After Judge Jan Schroeder jailed them for 12 months, Mr Azar rose and said that they would begin a hunger strike today.

He said that the prosecution had not presented sufficient proof that they were guilty of possessing heavy firearms and the sentences were unjust.

The recent Al Saiga statement said that the Dutch authorities had arrested four of "our com-

Jailed Arabs to stage hunger strike

Amsterdam, Oct 22—Four

Syrians who planned to hijack an international express train last month announced they were going on hunger strike today after a court sentenced them each to 12 months' jail. The men say they are Palestinian guerrillas.

They had been convicted of illegal possession of sub-machine guns, pistols and ammunition found in their suitcases when they were arrested at an Amsterdam hotel on September 4.

Amin Selamih, aged 34, Abdullah Araya, aged 32, Abdul Satar Ammar, aged 24, and Josef Azar, aged 27, admitted in court two weeks ago that they had planned to hijack the Warsaw-Amsterdam express at Amersfoort, Holland.

They planned to take 12

hostages in the Russian carriage and force Mr Joop Den Uyl, the Dutch Prime Minister, to make a pro-Palestinian television statement.

They said they belonged to Al Saiga, part of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Al Saiga demanded their release five weeks ago.

The public prosecutor had demanded two-year sentences. After Judge Jan Schroeder jailed them for 12 months, Mr Azar rose and said that they would begin a hunger strike today.

He said that the prosecution had not presented sufficient proof that they were guilty of possessing heavy firearms and the sentences were unjust.

The recent Al Saiga statement said that the Dutch authorities had arrested four of "our com-

rades who were carrying out a legitimate political task". The statement aroused official fears of possible terrorist action to free the four.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The four Syrians also admitted planning to demand that Holland should stop all help to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The Dutch Embassy in Moscow provides consular facilities for emigrant Jews.

Judge Schroeder said that the seven weeks the group had spent in custody would be deducted from their terms to serve but the verdict was final. —Reuter.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The public prosecutor had demanded two-year sentences. After Judge Jan Schroeder jailed them for 12 months, Mr Azar rose and said that they would begin a hunger strike today.

He said that the prosecution had not presented sufficient proof that they were guilty of possessing heavy firearms and the sentences were unjust.

The recent Al Saiga statement said that the Dutch authorities had arrested four of "our com-

rades who were carrying out a legitimate political task". The statement aroused official fears of possible terrorist action to free the four.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The four Syrians also admitted planning to demand that Holland should stop all help to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The Dutch Embassy in Moscow provides consular facilities for emigrant Jews.

Judge Schroeder said that the seven weeks the group had spent in custody would be deducted from their terms to serve but the verdict was final. —Reuter.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The public prosecutor had demanded two-year sentences. After Judge Jan Schroeder jailed them for 12 months, Mr Azar rose and said that they would begin a hunger strike today.

He said that the prosecution had not presented sufficient proof that they were guilty of possessing heavy firearms and the sentences were unjust.

The recent Al Saiga statement said that the Dutch authorities had arrested four of "our com-

rades who were carrying out a legitimate political task". The statement aroused official fears of possible terrorist action to free the four.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The four Syrians also admitted planning to demand that Holland should stop all help to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The Dutch Embassy in Moscow provides consular facilities for emigrant Jews.

Judge Schroeder said that the seven weeks the group had spent in custody would be deducted from their terms to serve but the verdict was final. —Reuter.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The public prosecutor had demanded two-year sentences. After Judge Jan Schroeder jailed them for 12 months, Mr Azar rose and said that they would begin a hunger strike today.

He said that the prosecution had not presented sufficient proof that they were guilty of possessing heavy firearms and the sentences were unjust.

The recent Al Saiga statement said that the Dutch authorities had arrested four of "our com-

rades who were carrying out a legitimate political task". The statement aroused official fears of possible terrorist action to free the four.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The four Syrians also admitted planning to demand that Holland should stop all help to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The Dutch Embassy in Moscow provides consular facilities for emigrant Jews.

Judge Schroeder said that the seven weeks the group had spent in custody would be deducted from their terms to serve but the verdict was final. —Reuter.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The public prosecutor had demanded two-year sentences. After Judge Jan Schroeder jailed them for 12 months, Mr Azar rose and said that they would begin a hunger strike today.

He said that the prosecution had not presented sufficient proof that they were guilty of possessing heavy firearms and the sentences were unjust.

The recent Al Saiga statement said that the Dutch authorities had arrested four of "our com-

rades who were carrying out a legitimate political task". The statement aroused official fears of possible terrorist action to free the four.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The four Syrians also admitted planning to demand that Holland should stop all help to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The Dutch Embassy in Moscow provides consular facilities for emigrant Jews.

Judge Schroeder said that the seven weeks the group had spent in custody would be deducted from their terms to serve but the verdict was final. —Reuter.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The public prosecutor had demanded two-year sentences. After Judge Jan Schroeder jailed them for 12 months, Mr Azar rose and said that they would begin a hunger strike today.

He said that the prosecution had not presented sufficient proof that they were guilty of possessing heavy firearms and the sentences were unjust.

The recent Al Saiga statement said that the Dutch authorities had arrested four of "our com-

rades who were carrying out a legitimate political task". The statement aroused official fears of possible terrorist action to free the four.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The four Syrians also admitted planning to demand that Holland should stop all help to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The Dutch Embassy in Moscow provides consular facilities for emigrant Jews.

Judge Schroeder said that the seven weeks the group had spent in custody would be deducted from their terms to serve but the verdict was final. —Reuter.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The public prosecutor had demanded two-year sentences. After Judge Jan Schroeder jailed them for 12 months, Mr Azar rose and said that they would begin a hunger strike today.

He said that the prosecution had not presented sufficient proof that they were guilty of possessing heavy firearms and the sentences were unjust.

The recent Al Saiga statement said that the Dutch authorities had arrested four of "our com-

Reformist French judge sent for trial

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 22

Judge Henri Pascal, an outspoken magistrate who was frequently criticised for French justice, was today charged before an appeals court in Rennes, Brittany, with "violation of professional secrets". In a trial, his peers he faces, if found guilty, a maximum six months' jail sentence.

The trial is bound to stir up controversy, not only about the much debated professional secret regulations but about the treatment meted out to stubborn nonconformist judges. Recently there has been a heated debate within the French legal profession which reveals among other divisions a wide generational gap.

Since he came into the public eye while investigating the strangling of a miner's teenage daughter at Bruay en Artois, northern France, in 1972, Judge Pascal has been prominent among a small group of magistrates, most of them young, who insist that the French system of justice must change to keep in tune with today's society. Secrecy is one such outdated requirement, he argues, maintaining that anyway it is often infringed with impunity.

Today's charges arose out of proceedings begun by a prominent lawyer, whom Judge Pascal originally accused of responsibility for the girl's death but who has been cleared. The solicitor objected to remarks the magistrate made last September to *Paris Match*, the illustrated weekly, which was reopening in its pages the unsolved case of the strangled girl.

Judge Pascal publicly attacked today what he called a "case system of justice". Speaking outside court, he demanded to know on what legal grounds M. Jean Lecanuet, the Minister of Justice, had referred the case to the court in Rennes.

The four Syrians also admitted planning to demand that Holland should stop all help to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The Dutch Embassy in Moscow provides consular facilities for emigrant Jews.

Judge Schroeder said that the seven weeks the group had spent in custody would be deducted from their terms to serve but the verdict was final. —Reuter.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The public prosecutor had demanded two-year sentences. After Judge Jan Schroeder jailed them for 12 months, Mr Azar rose and said that they would begin a hunger strike today.

He said that the prosecution had not presented sufficient proof that they were guilty of possessing heavy firearms and the sentences were unjust.

The recent Al Saiga statement said that the Dutch authorities had arrested four of "our com-

rades who were carrying out a legitimate political task". The statement aroused official fears of possible terrorist action to free the four.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The four Syrians also admitted planning to demand that Holland should stop all help to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The Dutch Embassy in Moscow provides consular facilities for emigrant Jews.

Judge Schroeder said that the seven weeks the group had spent in custody would be deducted from their terms to serve but the verdict was final. —Reuter.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The public prosecutor had demanded two-year sentences. After Judge Jan Schroeder jailed them for 12 months, Mr Azar rose and said that they would begin a hunger strike today.

He said that the prosecution had not presented sufficient proof that they were guilty of possessing heavy firearms and the sentences were unjust.

The recent Al Saiga statement said that the Dutch authorities had arrested four of "our com-

rades who were carrying out a legitimate political task". The statement aroused official fears of possible terrorist action to free the four.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The four Syrians also admitted planning to demand that Holland should stop all help to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The Dutch Embassy in Moscow provides consular facilities for emigrant Jews.

Judge Schroeder said that the seven weeks the group had spent in custody would be deducted from their terms to serve but the verdict was final. —Reuter.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The public prosecutor had demanded two-year sentences. After Judge Jan Schroeder jailed them for 12 months, Mr Azar rose and said that they would begin a hunger strike today.

He said that the prosecution had not presented sufficient proof that they were guilty of possessing heavy firearms and the sentences were unjust.

The recent Al Saiga statement said that the Dutch authorities had arrested four of "our com-

rades who were carrying out a legitimate political task". The statement aroused official fears of possible terrorist action to free the four.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The four Syrians also admitted planning to demand that Holland should stop all help to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The Dutch Embassy in Moscow provides consular facilities for emigrant Jews.

Judge Schroeder said that the seven weeks the group had spent in custody would be deducted from their terms to serve but the verdict was final. —Reuter.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The public prosecutor had demanded two-year sentences. After Judge Jan Schroeder jailed them for 12 months, Mr Azar rose and said that they would begin a hunger strike today.

He said that the prosecution had not presented sufficient proof that they were guilty of possessing heavy firearms and the sentences were unjust.

The recent Al Saiga statement said that the Dutch authorities had arrested four of "our com-

rades who were carrying out a legitimate political task". The statement aroused official fears of possible terrorist action to free the four.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The four Syrians also admitted planning to demand that Holland should stop all help to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The Dutch Embassy in Moscow provides consular facilities for emigrant Jews.

Judge Schroeder said that the seven weeks the group had spent in custody would be deducted from their terms to serve but the verdict was final. —Reuter.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The public prosecutor had demanded two-year sentences. After Judge Jan Schroeder jailed them for 12 months, Mr Azar rose and said that they would begin a hunger strike today.

He said that the prosecution had not presented sufficient proof that they were guilty of possessing heavy firearms and the sentences were unjust.

The recent Al Saiga statement said that the Dutch authorities had arrested four of "our com-

rades who were carrying out a legitimate political task". The statement aroused official fears of possible terrorist action to free the four.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The four Syrians also admitted planning to demand that Holland should stop all help to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The Dutch Embassy in Moscow provides consular facilities for emigrant Jews.

Judge Schroeder said that the seven weeks the group had spent in custody would be deducted from their terms to serve but the verdict was final. —Reuter.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The public prosecutor had demanded two-year sentences. After Judge Jan Schroeder jailed them for 12 months, Mr Azar rose and said that they would begin a hunger strike today.

He said that the prosecution had not presented sufficient proof that they were guilty of possessing heavy firearms and the sentences were unjust.

The recent Al Saiga statement said that the Dutch authorities had arrested four of "our com-

rades who were carrying out a legitimate political task". The statement aroused official fears of possible terrorist action to free the four.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The four Syrians also admitted planning to demand that Holland should stop all help to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The Dutch Embassy in Moscow provides consular facilities for emigrant Jews.

Judge Schroeder said that the seven weeks the group had spent in custody would be deducted from their terms to serve but the verdict was final. —Reuter.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

OVERSEAS

Americans kidnapped by gunmen in Beirut

Beirut, Oct 22—Two Americans employed by the United States Information Agency were kidnapped at gunpoint while they were driving to work in Beirut this morning. Three other people were killed today as the city entered its sixth week of factional violence and economic paralysis.

At dusk, Beirut radio reported that most roads in the capital were unsafe as the search continued for the kidnapped men, Mr Charles Gallagher, aged 44, director of the agency's regional printing press, and his assistant, Mr William Dykes, aged 55. Mr Gallagher has been in Beirut since 1962 and Mr Dykes arrived earlier this year.

An American Embassy spokesman said there was no precise information about the identity of the kidnappers. He explained that the press, which employs five Americans and about 90 Lebanese, prints magazines and pamphlets in French, Arabic, Russian and East European languages.

The two men were driving to work at 7 am when their car was stopped on the Corniche Mazraa, a ring road running through the city's southern outskirts. This is a quarter dominated by left-wing groups in the recent fighting.

Four months ago, Colonel Ernest Morgan, an American Army officer, was kidnapped here by left-wing gunmen and released after 13 days captivity. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), headed by

Mr Yasser Arafat, accused two radical commando groups of posing to his leadership, of kidnapping Colonel Morgan and handing him over to an allied left-wing Lebanese group.

The PLO said at the time that the kidnappers had harmed the Palestine cause and threatened to take severe measures against them.

Mr C. McMurtrie Gaddy, the American Ambassador, today called on Mr Rashid Karam, the Lebanese Prime Minister, to seek the Government's help in securing the kidnapped men's release.

Police reported that three people were killed today in fighting in the city centre and that there could have been other casualties.

The radio said the security situation was better than in the past two days, but there were still snipers picking people off on roads leading to eastern and

ERSEAS

Ford tries to avoid providing evidence at trial of Miss Fromme

San Francisco, Oct. 22 — President Ford was seeking today the reversal of an order by a federal judge to give a video-taped interview in the trial of Lynette Fromme. The woman is charged with attempting to assassinate Mr. Ford when she loaded a pistol at him in a rooming house on September 5. Her lawyers were to file a motion later today to seek a reversal, according to the Justice Department spokesman.

Thomas Macbride in San Francisco yesterday accused the federal prosecutor of attempting to hear the woman say anything or hearing the handgun click. Mr. Ford stated that he saw the woman "about two feet away from me", so he is obviously a material witness on the point.

Neither the White House nor the Justice Department would disclose in advance their grounds for petitioning for a reversal.

President Ford got dressed for office work after spending two days nursing a sinus infection and cold.

Seen briefly by reporters, Mr. Ford would not comment on plans for a visit to California next week, the first since Miss Sara Jane Moore allegedly fired at him in San Francisco.

Argentina warns Britain

Buenos Aires, Oct. 22 — Argentina warned Britain today that it would not accept the British mission to the Falkland Islands. The mission, headed by Lord Shackleton, the former Labour Cabinet Minister, is due to arrive in the Falkland Islands on December 27 for a month's economic survey.

The statement said the mission would "violate the principle of non-interference" in the situation. The mission is to consider the island's prospects in agriculture, minerals, fisheries and offshore oil. — Reuters.

War on Want to boycott Bantustans

London, Oct. 22 — War on Want's decision was made after consultations in London between British voluntary aid agencies and southern African liberation movements. The Liberation movements argued strongly against giving support to the Bantustan authorities. War on Want said they specifically objected to aid programmes where those planning and carrying out the projects included the Bantustan leadership.

Oxfam, which last year gave about £35,000 in aid to South Africa, said it had been reviewing its programmes there for some time.

Jack Jones' private papers seized by Chilean police

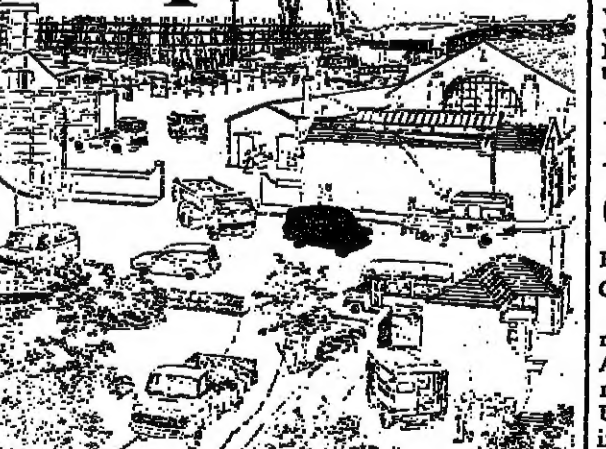
Santiago, Oct. 22 — Police confiscated papers belonging to Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and Workers' Union, as he got on board an aircraft to go to Mexico City.

Mr. Jones paid a surprise visit to study the trade union under the Chilean military dictatorship.

As they were about to board the ship, police took away some of Mr. Jones' papers, which may have included notes he made during his visit, the embassy said.

The situation poses difficulties for the British Embassy because Mr. Jones was in Chile only as a member of a trade union delegation without official connections with the British Government. — AP.

The Ford Short Story Competition.



"Follow that Ford" and win this motor caravan.

PRIZE: A new Ford motor caravan. Based on the Ford Transit, the bus is doubly useful, portable car during the day, and a roomy motorhome for weekends.

COLATION PRIZES: 10 sets of matching luggage. Times Comprehensive Atlases of the World.

The Competition. Entrants were asked to write a short story for the October 9 issue of "The Times." (Entries still available; see below.) And then to a 500-word short story based on the escape illustration.

The competition is open until October 31. I would like a reprint of the Ford townscape copy of the competition rules, please write to: Sanderson, Ford Motor Company Ltd., Eagle Way, Warley, Brentwood, Essex.

An original but daring way to defend Pentagon budget Dr Schlesinger risks upsetting a powerful Congressman

From James Reston Washington, Oct. 22 — Dr. James Schlesinger, the Defense Secretary, has hit on an original way to defend the Pentagon's budget. He has attacked the House appropriations committee and got into a scrap with its venerable 75-year-old conservative chairman, Representative George H. Mahon, of Texas. In Washington, this is a little like blowing up your own arsenal.

Big George Mahon from Lubbock has been in the House for over forty years and chairman of the committee where the Pentagon gets its money for 11 years. There are few more influential or powerful men in the House of Representatives. Every man in the armed services above the rank of corporal knows that war is hell, but a whole lot safer than fussing with the man who holds the purse.

But Dr Schlesinger is a brave man. Unfortunately for him, the weakness of intelligence is often eloquence and arrogance, and when the appropriations committee cut the Administration's requested defence appropriation by over \$7,000m (about £3,500m) Dr Schlesinger, the intelligent and energetic professor, summoned the press into his first news seminar in four months and delivered a carefully written attack on the ridiculous idea of being cut down to a mere \$90,200m for the coming fiscal year.

He sounded as if he had been amputated, which in a way he was, but by about a little finger. The House appropriations committee, he said, made deep, savage, and arbitrary cuts in the "request" for appropriations this year that will, if they are continued through the entire course of the

legislation, have harmful effects upon the defence posture of the United States.

So far he was not in too much trouble with George Mahon but he went on to attack not only the committee's actions but its intelligence and its motives. He suggested that it had been driven by political considerations; that it was pretending that its cuts would not harm the essential security of the United States.

In short, by voting \$90,200m instead of the President's request for \$97,900m, Dr Schlesinger insisted, the appropriations committee was not only engaged in political hypocrisy but was trying to cover up its deceit.

Mr Mahon, who has been regarded for years as the most powerful supporter of the Pentagon, finally turned on a Secretary of Defence. In a formal statement he said that his committee's reduction had been anything but arbitrary and had been made with the objective of eliminating unnecessary spending without impairing essential defence programmes.

Dr Schlesinger, however, to be the decisive point in the coming debate on the defence budget, in relation to the national debt, and rates of unemployment, prices, and interest.

Mr Mahon said he believes that most Americans would agree that \$90,200m or the Defence Department is, if managed and spent wisely, adequate at a time when no United States military action is envisaged in Europe and the nation is faced with a huge deficit and an increase in the national debt of \$80,000m. Maybe President Ford, who

was in the House of Representatives for 25 years, and knows George Mahon better than he knows either Dr Schlesinger or Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, will pay more attention now to this revolt against his insistence on Capitol Hill that the defence budget has to be part of his austerity programme like everything else.

Dr Schlesinger and Dr Kissinger had been pretending in public that they agree on détente with the Russians, that they agree on "Cruise" missiles and "Backfire" aircraft and all the other issues on the arms control talks with the Soviet Union. But in fact they differ fundamentally on Dr Schlesinger's premise that the security of the nation rests primarily on military supremacy, which he calls sufficiency or balance, when he is pressed in debate.

Nobody should question Dr Schlesinger's sincerity, and he is not questioned here. He really thinks we are at a crossroads with the Russians and will sink if we do not keep our military budget up where he wants it. But modesty is not his outstanding quality, and he leaves little room for doubt that his estimate of the military budget may be just a little bit — maybe \$7,000m or \$8,000m — wrong.

The Senate appropriations committee, which was aiming to get some of the House cuts restored, may be sympathetic to him, but after his tussle with George Mahon, he is likely to lose, not only influence on the Hill, but with the President, who knows the dangers of fiddling with Big George or challenging the appropriations committee. — New York Times News Service.

Murdered woman's father seeks retrial in Athens

From Mario Modiano Athens, Oct. 22 — Mr. Edward Chapman, the London civil engineer, who came to Athens last week to investigate some obscure aspects of the murder of his daughter, Ann, about four years ago, asked his lawyer today to press for a retrial of the case.

Before leaving for home tonight he sent a letter of thanks to the Greek Minister of Justice, saying he hoped to return to Athens "in the not

too distant future for a retrial which I believe will be the only way that I shall get the truth".

Under Greek law, a retrial may be ordered only if new evidence is produced indicating that there had been a miscarriage of justice. Mr. Chapman tried to obtain this evidence from Dr Demetrios Kapsasakis, who was coroner of Athens at the time and performed the autopsy.

But Dr Kapsasakis refused to meet Mr. Chapman.

Sinai meeting of Egyptian and Israel officers

From Eric Marsden Jerusalem, Oct. 22 — Egyptian and Israel Army officers held a five-hour meeting today at Baliza, one of the strategic crossroads in Sinai which Israel is due to evacuate under the interim agreement, to inaugurate the joint commission for carrying out the agreement.

The meeting was under the chairmanship of the chief coordinator of the United Nations forces in the Middle East, General Emlio Sillavro. It was a purely military one, as Cairo's insistence, though Israel took part. It was held in secrecy as it had been agreed to keep away press and radio representatives, also at Egypt's insistence, to ensure "a peaceful atmosphere".

A United Nations spokesman in Jerusalem said the meeting was mainly concerned with procedural matters. Earlier, General Sillavro had said they would deal with matters concerning the carrying out of the agreement, particularly in the southern area.

This is the region of the Abu Rudeis and Ras Sudar oilfields, which Israel is due to evacuate completely by November 25. Its withdrawal began on October 10 with the handing over of the Ras Sudar wells to American technicians representing Egypt.

Egyptian MP forms his own political group

From Our Correspondent Cairo, Oct. 22 — Mr. Mahmoud Abu Wafia, a member of the People's Assembly and the central committee of the Arab Socialist Union, has announced the forming of his own group — the Social Democratic Platform — within the framework of the ASU, Egypt's only party. He said that those who "believe in God and justice to raise the standard of living of the masses" were welcome to join.

Mr. Abu Wafia, a brother-in-law of President Sadat, is known for his moderate political opinions. Observers in Cairo believe that his group could represent "the centre" of ASU.

In his reform programme, President Sadat stipulated that rightists, centrists and leftists were free to express their views but this should be within ASU.

Mr. Abu Wafia played an important role in exposing what is called in Cairo "the centres of power" — former aides of the late President Nasser, who had plotted to overthrow President Sadat in May, 1971.

Observers believe that Mr. Abu Wafia's move might foreshadow a return of a multi-party system in Egypt,

abolished when the 1952 revolution overthrew the monarchy. But President Sadat has repeatedly stated that the time was still not ripe for forming parties, particularly at the present juncture in the Arab-Israeli conflict, as well as in view of economic and other troubles.

In a statement, Mr. Abu Wafia outlined his platform's objectives as: adherence to socialism; faith in God and social justice to raise the standard of living; justice in the distribution of the national wealth; work to serve the people without ambition for power; and supremacy of the law.

The formation of the platform is expected to lead to the establishment of other groups within ASU.

A left-wing group is in the process of being formed. The weekly Cairo magazine *Rose el-Youssef* said that its main aim would be to continue the 1952 revolution and the left's freedom of expression.

The magazine accused the right wing of trying to stifle the left and exploit "the democratic transformation in Egypt".

Rose el-Youssef said that the left platform would raise the issue of the representation of workers and peasants "in the Government, the press and other fields".

In foreign policy, it would assert that "socialist countries are the real ally of the Egyptian people".

BEFORE YOU CHOOSE, LOOK WHAT COPIER II OFFERS YOU.

FAST, GOOD QUALITY COPIES.

Copier II can make crisp black-on-white copies of letters, books, poor originals, oversized documents and even colour photographs.

It takes just one minute to produce 23 copies of one original.

Or one copy each of 23 originals.

LOW-COST COPIES.

With Copier II you get up to 11,000 copies a month for £136.80.*

Or 51,700 or more copies a month for £438.90.*

These are the minimum and maximum monthly charges, including rental and copy costs, with a sliding scale of charges in between.

Interested?

Judge for yourself by completing the coupon for more details.

Or visit your local IBM office and see Copier II in action.

*Plus Supplies and VAT

IBM COPIER II

To John Jenkins, IBM United Kingdom Limited, 15 Lodge Road, London, NW8 7JA. Telephone: 01-286 4866.

Please send me more details about IBM's Copier II.

Name _____

Position _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

IBM Word Processing

ONLY TWA FLIES A NON-STOP 747 TO CALIFORNIA EVERY DAY.

Leaves Heathrow 13.00.

Arrives Los Angeles 16.05.

Then continues on to San Francisco, arriving 18.45.

Call your travel agent.



Trans World Service from TWA.

OVERSEAS



The surface of Venus as seen yesterday from the Soviet spacecraft which soft-landed after a voyage of 187 million miles.

Soviet space probe alters beliefs about Venus

Moscow, Oct. 22.—The Soviet Union landed an instrument package on Venus today and retrieved pictures indicating that Earth's closest planetary neighbour is rocky rather than sandy.

Scientists excited over the sharp pictures sent back by the globe-shaped, heat-shielded descent vehicle during the 53 minutes it transmitted data after landing. Tass said it was unclear whether the craft had perished like two of its predecessors, or whether more information and pictures could be expected later.

The agency said that the Venus 9 spacecraft was put into a long elliptical orbit that brings it to within 937 miles

of the surface every two days. The descent vehicle, which separated on Monday, was brought to a soft landing with the help of braking rockets, parachutes and a new landing device.

What Tass described as a "unique image" of the surface of Venus showed sharp rocks piled on top of one another. "This seems to knock the bottom out of the existing hypothesis by which the surface was expected to look like a desert covered with sand dunes because of constant wind and temperature erosion," Mr. Boris Nepoklenov, a space scientist, said.

Mr. Mikhail Marov, scientific director, said he had thought the pictures would be diffused in the dense atmosphere. "In fact they are so sharp that we can class the stones as young rocks since we can clearly see sharp angles and flat sides." The pictures also disprove a commonly held theory that the horizon would appear concave from the surface.

Western experts were waiting to see whether the descent vehicle had continued or resumed transmission before giving an opinion on the complete success of the probe. Tass said that a second rocket, Venus 10, was on course and would reach the planet on Saturday. There was no indication of whether another descent vehicle would be released from Venus 10.

The two rockets were launched on June 6 and June 14 for what the agency described as a voyage of 187 million miles to Earth's cloud-shrouded, closest planetary neighbour. "A unique image of the planet's surface in the landing zone was obtained," Tass said. Atmospheric pressure was 90 times greater than that on Earth and the temperature was 905°F.

Moscow radio described the descent vehicle as a ball-shaped capsule insulated with heatproof material and equipped with a special landing device being tried for the first time. It said that designers were satisfied with the operation of the craft and added: "Everything is going according to plan."—UPI.

Bladway v Lord Cawley and Others. Lord Wilberforce, Lord Simon, Lord Cross of Chelsea, Lord Edmund-Davies and Lord Fraser of Tullybelton. The House of Lords decided unanimously that a condition in a will made in 1934 which provided that if any person who should become entitled to an interest under the trusts of the will should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead, was not void for uncertainty or as contrary to public policy.

By their Lordships, Lord Wilberforce and Lord Fraser dissenting, allowed an appeal by Mrs. Henry Wynne-Parry, Bladway, baptised in infancy as a Roman Catholic and now aged 26, of Bristol, Place, Lansdowne, Bath, in the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Davies, Lord Justice Kilmartin, and Lord Justice Stamp). They held that the will of a relative, Robert Wynne-Parry, who died in 1936, property consisting of trust estates in Bath and Gloucestershire, and said to be worth about £2m, after the death of his uncle Mr. Robert Wynne-Parry, was to be held on trust for Mark absolutely.

The respondents to the appeal were the trustees of the will, Mr. Justice Davies and the Rev. Lancelot Bladway, the person next entitled in remainder to the trust after the death of the testator, and the Rev. Lancelot Bladway, the person next entitled in remainder to the trust after the death of the testator.

By clause 6 of his will made in 1934, the testator, Robert Wynne-Parry, bequeathed his principal estate (a) on trust for Christopher Bladway (the elder son of the testator's late cousin during his life, and after his death, remainder (b) on trust for Christopher's first and other sons successively in order of seniority in tail male, and after the death of the testator, remainder (c) on trust for Justin Bladway (the younger son of Henry) during his life with remainder (d) on trust for Justin's first and other sons successively with remainder (e) on trust for Francis Lancelot Bladway during his life with remainder (f) on trust for Christopher Bladway and for such persons being male and for such purposes as Francis Bladway should by any deed revocable in writing be empowered to do by will or codicil appoint.

By clause 9 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 10 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 11 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 12 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 13 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 14 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 15 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 16 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 17 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 18 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 19 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 20 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 21 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 22 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 23 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 24 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 25 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 26 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 27 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 28 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 29 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 30 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

US tries to mediate in Sahara dispute

From Ronald Embley, Marrakech, Oct. 22

Hopes of a settlement in the dispute over the Spanish Sahara improved today when Mr. Alfred Atherton, a United States Assistant Secretary of State who is a specialist on North Africa, flew here unexpectedly from Algeria to see King Hassan.

Sources close to the American delegation were hopeful that attempts at mediation between Morocco on the one hand and Spain and Algeria on the other could prove useful.

Last night King Hassan had two meetings with Señor José Solís, a member of the Spanish Cabinet, who flew here from Madrid. Yesterday Algeria gave official notification of its opposition to the march by Moroccan civilians into Spanish Sahara to occupy it.

Trainloads of changing people are arriving in Marrakech from most parts of the country. They will join long convoys to the border. Each convoy contains more than 200 crowded lorries and buses, as well as supply lorries and ambulances. Each also has its own helicopter flying overhead to give warning of breakdowns.

The marchers are supplied with basic eating utensils and the armed forces have set up supply dumps with water, food and petrol along the road.

As they travel through towns the marchers demand that the trucks chanting "Hassan is our king" be first across the border.

Such is the enthusiasm of the marchers that officials are having difficulty in keeping discipline on the road. The participants of one lorry, however, had prudently put up the slogan "Don't shoot".

The marchers' confidence is being fuelled by rumours that the Polisario nationalists, whom Algeria supports and who want independence for Spanish Sahara, are complaining that the Spanish forces in the area will not oppose the march if it crosses the border.

Certainly the marchers, most of whom are unknown to political moves are taking place.

are in no mood to turn back. Their expedition could, however, turn into a huge celebration if the territory was handed to Morocco, or an acceptable compromise was reached.

El Aaiun, Oct. 22.—Spain today advised civilian nationals and the families of military personnel to evacuate this disputed territory. Local officials emphasized that there was no imminent danger.

Spanish residents have been leaving the territory over the past few days through fear of harassment by the local population. Military officials inspected minefields along the border, where warning signs have been put up in Spanish and Arabic.

On the Algerian border Spanish officials met Polisario representatives and exchanged prisoners. The Polisario bandits have been handing over a businessman kidnapped last spring and the body of a Spanish soldier killed in a battle with guerrillas last May.—Agence France-Press.

Our Madrid correspondent writes: Spain is playing for time, well informed sources explained here. Señor Solís was instructed to tell King Hassan that Spain was ready to abandon the Moroccan move. There was no official confirmation of this version, however.

According to unofficial sources, General Franco sent a long, personal letter to King Hassan two weeks ago. In it he is believed to have told the king that Spain was not interested in sacrificing its good relations with Morocco and other Arab countries merely for the sake of pursuing a policy that would favour the country's investments in the phosphate deposits in Sahara.

Leading article, page 17

She is due to leave for Melbourne on Friday before flying on to Sydney on Tuesday for the remainder of the visit.—Reuter.

Princess Margaret began a 13-day tour of Australia today. She was greeted in Canberra by Mr. Whitlam, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the leader of the Opposition.

Tonight they and their wives joined her at an informal dinner at Government House.

Princess Margaret is spending three days in Canberra. Tomorrow she will visit a sheep station outside the capital, attend a luncheon for Commonwealth health commissioners, walk through a shopping plaza and attend a parliamentary reception.

An official of the Olympics organizing committee said yesterday the delay so far was not serious and could be made up in a few extra work shifts.—Reuter.

She is due to leave for Melbourne on Friday before flying on to Sydney on Tuesday for the remainder of the visit.—Reuter.

Princess Margaret began a 13-day tour of Australia today. She was greeted in Canberra by Mr. Whitlam, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the leader of the Opposition.

Tonight they and their wives joined her at an informal dinner at Government House.

Princess Margaret is spending three days in Canberra. Tomorrow she will visit a sheep station outside the capital, attend a luncheon for Commonwealth health commissioners, walk through a shopping plaza and attend a parliamentary reception.

An official of the Olympics organizing committee said yesterday the delay so far was not serious and could be made up in a few extra work shifts.—Reuter.

She is due to leave for Melbourne on Friday before flying on to Sydney on Tuesday for the remainder of the visit.—Reuter.

Princess Margaret began a 13-day tour of Australia today. She was greeted in Canberra by Mr. Whitlam, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the leader of the Opposition.

Tonight they and their wives joined her at an informal dinner at Government House.

Princess Margaret is spending three days in Canberra. Tomorrow she will visit a sheep station outside the capital, attend a luncheon for Commonwealth health commissioners, walk through a shopping plaza and attend a parliamentary reception.

An official of the Olympics organizing committee said yesterday the delay so far was not serious and could be made up in a few extra work shifts.—Reuter.

She is due to leave for Melbourne on Friday before flying on to Sydney on Tuesday for the remainder of the visit.—Reuter.

Mother tells of girl's 'let me die' plea

From Peter Strafford, New York, Oct. 22

Mrs. Julia Quinlan today followed her husband on to the witness stand in Morristown, New Jersey, and pleaded for permission to remove the respirator that has been keeping her adopted daughter alive since April when she fell into a coma.

She told the court that less than three months before the coma began, Miss Karen Quinlan, aged 21, had said that in comparable circumstances, she would not want to be kept alive. If she could speak to her, Mrs. Quinlan said, her daughter would say: "Mummy, do not keep me alive."

On the earlier occasion, the two women had been discussing the death of a family friend who had chosen to die at home rather than go to hospital. Miss Quinlan had said: "Mummy, please do not ever keep me alive with any extraordinary means or in any way if I could not live the life I want to live."

This past statement by Miss Quinlan is an important part of the Quinlans' case as they are using it as justification for acting on her behalf. It was backed up today by evidence from Miss Mary Quinlan, the couple's natural daughter, aged 19, who said she, too, had heard her sister say she would not want to live a life that was less than normal.

Earlier, two Roman Catholic priests appeared in court to support the Quinlans' case. Father Thomas Trappaso, the couple's parish priest, said: "My understanding of the Catholic position is that extraordinary measures are not morally required to prolong life."

Father Pascale Caccavalle, chaplain at the hospital where Miss Quinlan is being looked after, said: "When a patient has reached an irreversible state, then the obligation to use extraordinary means ceases to exist. The patient's life is no longer a duty and must be left to God."

It has now been revealed that the expense of treating Miss Quinlan is being borne by the Jersey state under its "Medicaid" programme, because she is an adult and without means. The cost is estimated to be \$450 (about £225) a day, and her bills so far are said to be more than \$110,000 (about £55,000).

Our Rome correspondent writes: The Vatican newspaper *Osservatore Romano* stated clearly today that Karen Quinlan should not be allowed to die. No one, it said, had the right to dispose of another person's life.

Princess Margaret began a 13-day tour of Australia today. She was greeted in Canberra by Mr. Whitlam, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the leader of the Opposition.

Tonight they and their wives joined her at an informal dinner at Government House.

Princess Margaret is spending three days in Canberra. Tomorrow she will visit a sheep station outside the capital, attend a luncheon for Commonwealth health commissioners, walk through a shopping plaza and attend a parliamentary reception.

An official of the Olympics organizing committee said yesterday the delay so far was not serious and could be made up in a few extra work shifts.—Reuter.

She is due to leave for Melbourne on Friday before flying on to Sydney on Tuesday for the remainder of the visit.—Reuter.

Princess Margaret began a 13-day tour of Australia today. She was greeted in Canberra by Mr. Whitlam, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the leader of the Opposition.

Tonight they and their wives joined her at an informal dinner at Government House.

Princess Margaret is spending three days in Canberra. Tomorrow she will visit a sheep station outside the capital, attend a luncheon for Commonwealth health commissioners, walk through a shopping plaza and attend a parliamentary reception.

An official of the Olympics organizing committee said yesterday the delay so far was not serious and could be made up in a few extra work shifts.—Reuter.

She is due to leave for Melbourne on Friday before flying on to Sydney on Tuesday for the remainder of the visit.—Reuter.

Princess Margaret began a 13-day tour of Australia today. She was greeted in Canberra by Mr. Whitlam, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the leader of the Opposition.

Tonight they and their wives joined her at an informal dinner at Government House.

Princess Margaret is spending three days in Canberra. Tomorrow she will visit a sheep station outside the capital, attend a luncheon for Commonwealth health commissioners, walk through a shopping plaza and attend a parliamentary reception.

An official of the Olympics organizing committee said yesterday the delay so far was not serious and could be made up in a few extra work shifts.—Reuter.

She is due to leave for Melbourne on Friday before flying on to Sydney on Tuesday for the remainder of the visit.—Reuter.

Strike halts work on Olympics site

Montreal, Oct. 22.—All work at the 1976 Olympic Games site was halted for the third day today as workers continued to protest against a blacklist barring potentially troublesome workers from the site.

A spokesman for the Quebec Federation of Labour (QFL) said the men would stay away from work until the contractors for the project scrapped the blacklist. He said about 300 men described by police as "undesirable" were on the list. They included former criminals, unproductive workers and QFL organizers.

The present proceedings were brought in 1971 by Mark after he claimed his majority in determining the validity of the contract. The property would be held on the death of Justin or on forfeiture of the estate limited by the will to Justin and his heirs.

The House of Lords decided unanimously that a condition in a will made in 1934 which provided that if any person who should become entitled to an interest under the trusts of the will should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead, was not void for uncertainty or as contrary to public policy.

By their Lordships, Lord Wilberforce and Lord Fraser dissenting, allowed an appeal by Mrs. Henry Wynne-Parry, Bladway, baptised in infancy as a Roman Catholic and now aged 26, of Bristol, Place, Lansdowne, Bath, in the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Davies, Lord Justice Kilmartin, and Lord Justice Stamp).

They held that the will of a relative, Robert Wynne-Parry, who died in 1936, property consisting of trust estates in Bath and Gloucestershire, and said to be worth about £2m, after the death of his uncle Mr. Robert Wynne-Parry, was to be held on trust for Mark absolutely.

The respondents to the appeal were the trustees of the will, Mr. Justice Davies and the Rev. Lancelot Bladway, the person next entitled in remainder to the trust after the death of the testator, and the Rev. Lancelot Bladway, the person next entitled in remainder to the trust after the death of the testator.

By clause 6 of his will made in 1934, the testator, Robert Wynne-Parry, bequeathed his principal estate (a) on trust for Christopher Bladway (the elder son of the testator's late cousin during his life, and after his death, remainder (b) on trust for Christopher's first and other sons successively in order of seniority in tail male, and after the death of the testator, remainder (c) on trust for Justin Bladway (the younger son of Henry) during his life with remainder (d) on trust for Justin's first and other sons successively with remainder (e) on trust for Francis Lancelot Bladway during his life with remainder (f) on trust for Christopher Bladway and for such persons being male and for such purposes as Francis Bladway should by any deed revocable in writing be empowered to do by will or codicil appoint.

By clause 9 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 10 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 11 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 12 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 13 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 14 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 15 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 16 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 17 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 18 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 19 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 20 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 21 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 22 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 23 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 24 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

Law Report October 22 1975

Interests under 1934 will not ousted by religion clause

Bladway v Lord Cawley and Others. Lord Wilberforce, Lord Simon, Lord Cross of Chelsea, Lord Edmund-Davies and Lord Fraser of Tullybelton. The House of Lords decided unanimously that a condition in a will made in 1934 which provided that if any person who should become entitled to an interest under the trusts of the will should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead, was not void for uncertainty or as contrary to public policy.

By their Lordships, Lord Wilberforce and Lord Fraser dissenting, allowed an appeal by Mrs. Henry Wynne-Parry, Bladway, baptised in infancy as a Roman Catholic and now aged 26, of Bristol, Place, Lansdowne, Bath, in the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Davies, Lord Justice Kilmartin, and Lord Justice Stamp).

They held that the will of a relative, Robert Wynne-Parry, who died in 1936, property consisting of trust estates in Bath and Gloucestershire, and said to be worth about £2m, after the death of his uncle Mr. Robert Wynne-Parry, was to be held on trust for Mark absolutely.

The respondents to the appeal were the trustees of the will, Mr. Justice Davies and the Rev. Lancelot Bladway, the person next entitled in remainder to the trust after the death of the testator, and the Rev. Lancelot Bladway, the person next entitled in remainder to the trust after the death of the testator.

By clause 6 of his will made in 1934, the testator, Robert Wynne-Parry, bequeathed his principal estate (a) on trust for Christopher Bladway (the elder son of the testator's late cousin during his life, and after his death, remainder (b) on trust for Christopher's first and other sons successively in order of seniority in tail male, and after the death of the testator, remainder (c) on trust for Justin Bladway (the younger son of Henry) during his life with remainder (d) on trust for Justin's first and other sons successively with remainder (e) on trust for Francis Lancelot Bladway during his life with remainder (f) on trust for Christopher Bladway and for such persons being male and for such purposes as Francis Bladway should by any deed revocable in writing be empowered to do by will or codicil appoint.

By clause 9 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 10 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 11 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 12 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 13 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 14 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 15 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 16 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 17 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 18 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 19 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 20 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

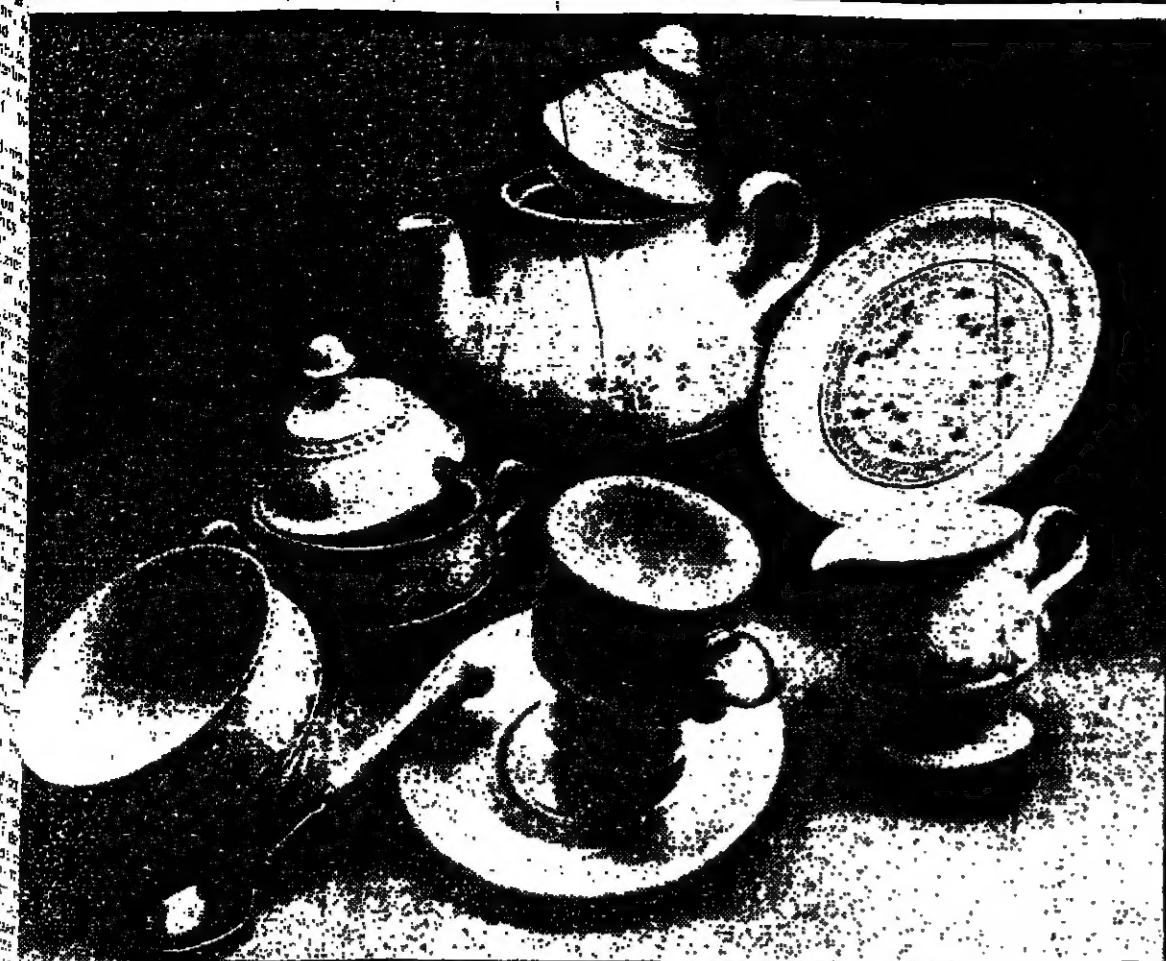
By clause 21 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 22 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 23 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

By clause 24 the testator declared that if any person who under the will was entitled to an interest in the trust should become a Roman Catholic, his interest should go to the next beneficiary as if the Roman Catholic beneficiary were dead.

Shopping/John Groser



byware has been doing some market
rich, and tells me that the typical Denby
mer "is self-assured, unpretentious,
ical and home-loving". Mirror, mirror
e wall. . . As it happens, I have long
a fan of the Country Fayre collection
its sturdy oven-to-table lines and struc-
designs.

e new Renaissance collection, Denby
s, will appeal to an even wider market.
six patterns in the collection—Medici,

Avignon, Seville, Castilla, Lorraine and
Verona—have the delicate look of fine china
and yet possess the durability and oven-
proof qualities associated with Denbyware.
The six patterns all have basically the
same shape (I love the *Alice in Wonderland*
quality of the teapot and cup and saucer),
though each has a different finish. The
pretty flowers of the Avignon range (photo-
graphed above) show up beautifully on the
off-white background. Without the hand-

Painted floral design, the range is called
Medici.

The Seville dinner service in the other
photograph has pale brown edges (or out-
sides to casseroles and soup tureens) with
off-white middles. It is a very glamorous
pattern which, with Castilla, becomes dra-
matic in blue. All six patterns in the
collection are going into the shops now and
will be very widely available. They can be
seen at Denby's London showroom, Thavies

Inn House, Holborn Circus, London, EC1,
from where prices and lists of stockists are
available.

The Avignon teapot costs £7.75 and the
cup and saucer £2.45. The Seville casserole
is £10.85. Plates, which come in three sizes
(6½in, 8in and 10in), cost £1.30, £1.70 and
£2.10. The super gravy boat is £3.10 and the
oval platter £4.40. All are safe in the dish-
washer and can be taken straight from the
oven to the table.

The Regency cutlery (also shown in the
photograph) is a delight to use. The
stoneware handles fit well into the hand and
are in a variety of colours to blend with the
new Renaissance pieces. Regency cutlery—
dinner knife £1.80 to teaspoon £1.45—will
not be in the shops until next month. There
are seven colours for the handles, as well as
off-white, and the cutlery can go in the
dishwasher quite safely. Denby guarantees it
for a year against breakage in normal use.

Photographs by Trevor Sutton

●The femme fatale thinks that
mail order is something that
females do to keep the chau-
vinists in check. I discovered
this when I asked her if she
would like to have her car
insured by mail order. I must
confess that I did not know
that you could insure on the
instalment plan and this applies
not only to motor insurance
but to home insurance as well.

Grattan, the mail order com-
pany in Bradford, has recently
introduced insurance policies
for the householder and for the
motorist which enable the con-
sumer to pay by the (less pain-
ful) weekly instalments method.
If you take out motor insurance
through Grattan you have the
option of paying over 50 weeks.
The comprehensive Home In-
surance Policy enables you to
pay over 20 weeks.

Grattan does not suggest that
it will be able to undercut your
regular insurer. The company
says that it is neither noticeably
cheaper nor more expensive
than other companies. The ser-
vice it offers (as with the rest
of its mail order business) is
one of convenience.

The home policy gives you
several options on the amount
of cover you wish to have. The
premiums here do seem to me
to be highly competitive (cer-
tainly less than I pay my pre-
sent insurers) and the proposal
form and explanatory leaflet
are set out in layman's terms
with no small print that I could
see.

For inquiries about Grattan
insurance and the name of your
local agent, contact: Grattan,
East Parade, Bradford BD1 5ED
(Bradford 33344).

●If the *Daily Another News-
paper* can do it (in colour at
that) then so can I. Much as I
adore Arianna Stassinopoulou,
I do not think that I would wish
to sit beside her while having
my hair cut.

The problem about all these
chic hairdressing salons that
were featured in a certain
Colour Magazine is that hair is
just an excuse for something
else. My hair is such a prob-
lem that I let it grow in its own
right and not as an excuse.

Accordingly, I go to Jacques
Alexander at 14 Thackeray
Street, London W8 (01-837
3109). Gerald tries to conceal
my bald patch normally, but
he is on holiday in Greece (you
see how rich they all are) and
I listened with great interest
to Jacques'—his mother is
Belgian and Alexander really is
his surname—as he did things
to Robin Gibb's (you know,
the Bee Gees) hair.

Jacques started at John Mark
and Paul, then went to Vidal
Sassoon and later to Main Line.
Then he set up on his own,
charging as much as his com-
petitors and enjoying himself
a good deal more. The new
salon is not at all flash, is com-
pletely unisex and does (if you
want it) get you a cup of coffee.
On my birthday they got me
some champagne. Champs
next to a Bee Gee. What more
can a chap want?

Where my plate

as not the only thing that turned
out to be cold

The only thing colder than
reception at the Sharrow
Hotel, on Ullswater, when
rived for luncheon recently
the plate on which my main
course was finally served. Nor-
I am against writing what
known in the trade as
"locking copy" and regular
ders of this column will con-
n that I much prefer to give
m information about things
I like and that I think will
use them.

However, the catering busi-
ness is one of the areas which
is enormous pitfalls for the
consumer and which
a few notable exceptions
profits out of and takes
usage of the consumer to a
ostorous extent. Accord-
I intend to show what can
en when a certain sort of
urav "gets above itself".

e Sharrow Bay has built up
siderable reputation over
ears. I have never stayed
but I know people who
and many of my friends
eaten there more or less
arly. By last year, the
had won every sort of
for its food, from pestes
mortars, tureens and pea-
in the *Good Food Guide*
e Egon Ronay Gold Plate
le Hotel of the Year. This
not take account of the
eter Rosette and the
with Mother Audio-
Aid.

as the saying goes, that as
surely the ultimate test
restaurant is whether it
satisfaction to you, the
mer, rather than to the
food tasters. Of course,
rants have their off days
as it happens, four mem-
of the Sharrow Bay staff
il on the day I visited the
That cannot, to my mind,
s surly manners from the

waiters or cold plates from the
kitchen.

On arriving, I was greeted
with a raised eyebrow (but not
the time of the day) by a very
superior French waiter. I asked
for a drink and he asked for my
name. "Did I want luncheon?"
he inquired. Naturally I asked
if he had any better ideas. The
copper medal was once held by
the Ashmolean Museum in

The cheese and herb pate was
nice—more a mousse than a pate
and more herbs than cheese.
This hot salmon quiche was
delicious (even on cold plates)
and was arguably the best
quiche I have had outside
France. The shoulder of lamb
stuffed with a farce of kidneys,
ham and spinach seemed very
poor value. On a large, cold
platter I was served with two
small pieces of lamb done to a
luminous British catering grey.

What, you may well ask, went
on the rest of the plate?
Vegetables. Six, yes, half a
dozen, different, overcooked
vegetables. The wine waiter took
a long time to bring the wine
and argued when he did. Al-
though the restaurant (with
breath-taking views over Ulla-
water) was not full, I was ob-
liged to sit at a "children's
table" which was so low I
could not get my legs under it
unless I stretched them out
straight in front of me.

Guests (if that is not too
bizarre a word to use) are re-
quired to help themselves to
coffee and my bill was presented
to me before I asked for it.
Having paid it and lingering
over my cigar, another waiter
came over and asked me to
"settle up"—as they wanted to
finalise the till. Come on,
Sharrow Bay. Get back to the
basics and I am sure the
plaudits will follow.

● Sources indicate that only 15
examples of Albrecht Dürer's
portrait medal of the young
Emperor Charles V have sur-
vived. Eleven are in silver (only
one is in a private collection
and that in London), two in
bronze and two in lead. A
copper medal was once held by
the Ashmolean Museum in



Oxford, but there is now no
record of this.

The medal was commissioned
by the City Fathers of Nurem-
berg for presentation to the
Emperor when he held the Diet
there in 1521. In the event, as
you all know, the Diet was
transferred at the last minute
to Worms; though the medal
was none the less struck and
came to be considered one of
the finest of the German
Renaissance medals.

The reproductions of the
medal, now being offered, are
made from the original in the
private collection in London.
Each one, in solid silver, will
bear on its edge the London
hallmark and will be made
about 2mm smaller than the
original—so there will be no
possibility of the reproductions
being mistaken for originals.
The reproductions will weigh
about 41oz troy (132 grams)
and will be made of silver

(925/1000). They will be boxed
in a leather case and orders
should be placed with Ransome
Gallery, 154 Walton Street,
London, SW3 (01-581 2705),
where specimen medals can be
viewed. The medal costs £86,
which must be a good invest-
ment as well as a rather splen-
did paperweight.

A medal
that makes a model
investmentThe pure
delight of an odourless
fridge

●Fridge-Fresh is a British product which, its makers claim, under-
prices and outperforms its three foreign competitors. It looks
like a green egg (and fits well into the egg tray moulding) and it
does not make smells, but actually absorbs them. Furthermore,
it really works.

Activated charcoal granules are used as a filter agent to purify
the air in the restricted space of your fridge for up to four
months. If it is a small fridge, then Fridge-Fresh will last longer.
It costs 35p and is on sale at many branches of Boots (which
has had the guts to back a British product in the face of severe
foreign competition. If your local Boots have not got Fridge-
Fresh, contact Brookline Delta Ltd., 6 Greek Street, London,
W1V 5LA (01-734 0867).

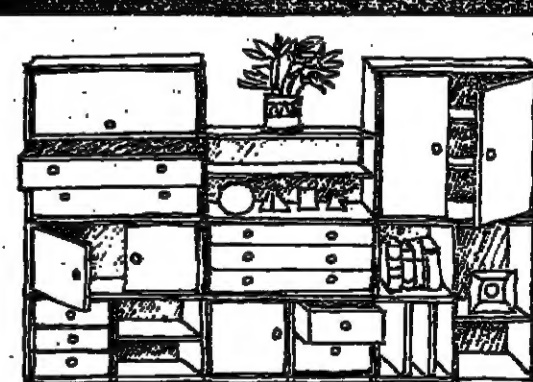
On the subject of kitchen gadgets generally, Elizabeth David
is having its premature spring cleaning sale at present, and there
are some real goodies to be had at giveaway prices.

Sadly, the sale is due to end on Saturday, but it is well worth
a visit to 46 Bourne Street, London, SW1, if you are in that area.
Le Creuset black skillets are going for lots off—in many sizes. So
are the good looking French porcelain terrines.

● The tapeless tape measure
is not an invention of the
White Rabbit. It is a simple
little device with a roller wheel
that you run along or round
the thing you want to measure
and the inches appear in the
readout window on top of the
plastic case. There is a reset
button which brings the read-
ing back to zero.

With the Tapeless Measure,
you can take readings up to
99 feet 11 inches. The only
snag, as far as I can see, would
occur in dressmaking. With a
conventional tape measure you
can easily determine (for
example) the size of the bust.
With the Tapeless Measure you
would have to roll up bill and
down dale and well, you know,
it could be jolly confusing. Not
that I make many dresses, but
I know people who do.

The Tapeless Measure, which
was designed in this country,
is manufactured in America
from high-impact resistant
plastic. It is available from
Chester Fine Arts Ltd., 15
Provost Road, London NW3
4ST (01-722 3430), price £3.95.



CubeBox storage units in white melamine laminate
all based on a 16" module, they can be used alone
or interlock to make any arrangement you require.
The system is inexpensive and versatile—some
typical prices for units with backs (all 16" deep):
open 16" cube £ 7.60 cube + shelf £ 8.85
cube + 3 drawers £13.80 cube for records £10.15
cube + door £ 9.40 open unit 32x16 £ 9.30
32x16 + shelf £10.95 32x16 + door £11.70
32x16 + 2 drawers £16.80 open unit 32x32 £11.60
wardrobe 32x48 £26.10 plus plinths, extra shelves
sliding doors, etc. which can be added as needed.
Visit our London showrooms or phone/write for full
catalogue (which includes shelving) most items are
ex-stock or by mail order to UK mainland addresses
CubeBox: 62 PEMROKE RD, London W8 tel: 994 6016

Coal comfort
for people with big winter
fuel bills

●The other day I toddled along to the
Solid Fuel Advisory Service and was
slightly thrown to be told that they
were: "An alliance of solid fuel distri-
butors and producers whose aim is to
provide a unified and high standard of
service to customers and potential
customers for solid fuel." In other
words, there is a big drive going on
to promote coal for heating and cooking.
The SFAS has 75 centres throughout
the country and the consumer can call

at, write to, or telephone the nearest
centre. The list is available from: SFAS,
Robert House, Grosvenor Place, London
SW1 (01-235 2020).

It is a fact that many houses are
being built without chimneys and the
SFAS claims that 2,000,000 homes
simply do not have one and therefore
could not burn a coal fire if they
wanted. This seems to me to be taking
away an essential freedom of choice. I
mean, if you want to burn coal (or old

copies of *The Times* if you live in a
hot air non-smokeless area) then why
should you be obliged to use gas, or
electricity, or oil?

There seems to be evidence that coal
is actually the cheapest form of heating.
The SFAS figures for running costs
make interesting reading. For a three-
bedroomed house using 600 useful
therms as at October, 1975, the cost in
London for using house coal (the most
expensive solid fuel) would be £150. Gas

would be £140 and electricity £192.

On the other hand, if you live in
Edinburgh, the respective costs would
be £126, £140 and £180. In Cardiff the
costs would be: coal £112, gas £140,
electricity £168. In Leeds, it would
work out at £103, £130 and £181. Were
you to use Housewarm or grains or
beans, then solid fuel compares even
more favourably. There must be some-
thing in it, for there is no smoke with-
out fire.

THE FINE WILTONS OF ENGLAND

Woven to order

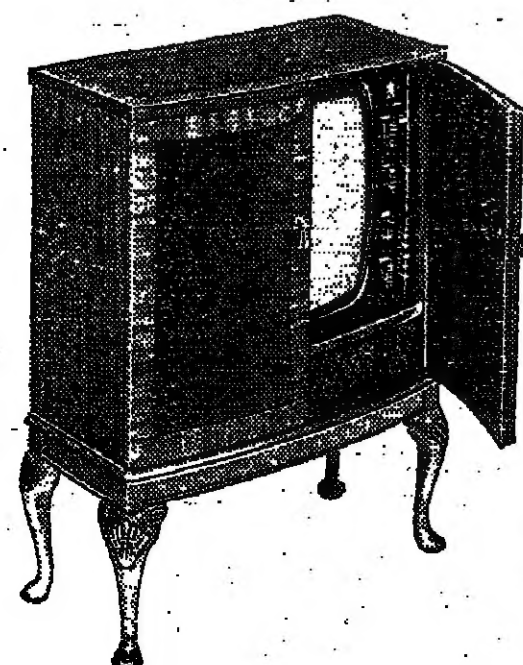
By the Best of England's Weavers

Overseas & Home Enquiries Most Welcome

J. S. BARNETT (CARPETS) LTD.

(CARPET WHOLESALE)

5, GILTSPUR STREET, E.C.1. Telephone: 01-243 1195



Dynatron—the expression of traditional values

Every colour television and audio unit is a unique blend of the age-old
skills of the cabinet maker and the expertise of the modern electronics
engineer.

Traditional cabinets, Queen Anne, Regency and Jacobean, are hand-
built and polished in the authentic style of the period.

We have our competitors. But for craftsmanship combined with
technical innovation, nothing compares.

Technically, colour televisions, tuner/amplifiers, record playing units,
cassette tape decks and matching loudspeakers are all built to the
highest standards and specifications.

Dynatron is for the discerning. Those people who in a throw-away
society still have their standards right.

To really understand what we mean by 'traditional values', call at
your Authorised Dynatron Dealer—or post the coupon for brochures to
see the complete range—in both traditional and contemporary styles.

To Dynatron Radio Ltd. Dept. T3
Ditton Walk, Cambridge CB5 8QD
Please send me the Dynatron Audio and TV
range brochures.

Name: _____

Address: _____



DYNATRON
The first name in beautiful reproduction
Dynatron Radio Limited
Ditton Walk, Cambridge CB5 8QD



ay, which I suppose was natural enough in the circumstances. "I'm not sure I'll be cranked back there for a while, but I am I at all sure that I want to go; but that's easy for an actress to say when she says

SPORT

Football
Britain
Mary
in

Vices

H
KES
hoying and

BOOKS/ONE

Vices and fallacies

Lessons of Ulster
By T. E. Utey

(Dent, £4.95)
T. E. Utey has written an eloquent indictment of British policy in Northern Ireland during the past six years. He provides a narrative of events in the province only as far as is necessary for his analysis of the "vices and fallacies" of government policy.

The flavour of his book can best be conveyed by quoting a few extracts:

Ireland has come to provide a theatre in which, relieved of the immediate pressures of opinion on the mainland, British politicians are at liberty to indulge their weaknesses, exhibit to perfection the errors of the traditions in which they have been reared, and thereby to provide case studies from which invaluable lessons about the conduct of British politics can be inferred.

On the B-Specials:
It was hardly surprising that this force should have earned the undying hostility of those who wished to destroy the state, since it had for many years been the chief obstacle to their success.

From that the reader may infer that Mr Utey writes elegant and forceful prose which is a pleasure to read, and that his sympathies are with Ulster Unionists. He both declares and exhibits that interest: indeed he preceded Mr Knoch Powell in the role of English well-wisher contesting a parliamentary seat in 1974, in North Antrim, the stamping ground of Mr Paisley who went ahead of him by 28,000 votes. His instinctive understanding of the Ulster Unionist position is borne out by his own English commentators, though not so rare, one suspects, among sorts of other Englishmen—is one of the most valuable qualities of his book. It makes comprehensible the deep distrust with which almost every variety of Unionist by now regards governments in power at Westminster.

The "vices and fallacies" of British policy are analysed in the following. An assumption that in politics there can be no final incompatible aspirations, where the wishes of one man are wholly irreconcilable with those of another; that there is never a dispute which can only be settled by force. A belief that negotiation equals therapy. A view that the law is predestined to fail, which is combined with an inordinate belief in the efficacy of force when applied by rebels against the state. An obsession with the concept of the "centre"—this is deemed to consist of the vast majority of mankind whose specific characteristics are held to be silence, moderation and a taste for compromise.

When the search for such people proves unavailing British politicians seek to summon them into existence. An important part of Mr Utey's theme is that the various attempts by British government to fortify a mislocated "centre" in Ulster politics have polarized the community in precisely the way which it was the purpose of those initiatives to achieve. Not the least of the vices Mr Utey catalogues is an inability on the part of British ministers to form a clear and consistent view of what British obligations and interests are in relation to Ulster.

Mr Utey concludes that British governments have both put in jeopardy the chances of maintaining the union with Britain (and the chance of doing so on the basis of regional devolution has certainly been lost) and made it virtually impossible to find a practicable, let alone honourable, method of bringing the union to an end.

Integration on the present Scottish model, with a plebiscite every time there is a parliamentary election in Ulster, seems to him now the best hope. That was written before the surprising conversion of Mr William Craig to something suspiciously like centristism. One would like to have had Mr Utey's reflections on that development within the covers of this book. But that was not possible, in spite of an Epilogue as long as the Conclusion, and a Postscript as long as the Epilogue.

Integration on the present Scottish model, with a plebiscite every time there is a parliamentary election in Ulster, seems to him now the best hope. That was written before the surprising conversion of Mr William Craig to something suspiciously like centristism. One would like to have had Mr Utey's reflections on that development within the covers of this book. But that was not possible, in spite of an Epilogue as long as the Conclusion, and a Postscript as long as the Epilogue.

Integration on the present Scottish model, with a plebiscite every time there is a parliamentary election in Ulster, seems to him now the best hope. That was written before the surprising conversion of Mr William Craig to something suspiciously like centristism. One would like to have had Mr Utey's reflections on that development within the covers of this book. But that was not possible, in spite of an Epilogue as long as the Conclusion, and a Postscript as long as the Epilogue.

T. J. O. Hickey
95 Per Cent Is Crap, by Terry Arthurs and reviewed last week, is published by Libertarian Books, Cranfield Book Service, Wharley End, Bedford.

Overtaken by events

New Portuguese Letters

By the Three Marias

Translated by Helen R. Lane; poetry translated by Patrick Gillespie, with the assistance of Suzette Macedo

(Collins, £5; Paladin, £1.50)

Until the coup, practically the only news from Portugal was the case of the three Marias—Maria Isabel Barreno, Maria Teresa Hortá, and Maria Velha da Costa—three feminists accused of publishing a pornographic novel. The court hearings began amid much publicity, but were abruptly halted in April, 1974: overnight the public puritanism of the old regime was engulfed in a wave of gaily magazines. In the new climate New Portuguese Letters clearly did not offend public decency. Indeed the judges proclaimed it a work of literary merit, and like Lady Chatterley the "pornography" turns out to be a few passages of typically Lawrencean lyricism over the physical aspects of sexual intercourse.

The book is a series of dialogues, essays, poems and imaginary letters contributed jointly by the three authors. They are pivoted around some remarkable historical letters written in the seventeenth century by a Portuguese nun, Maria Alcoforada to her faithful lover, a French officer who returned home after a passionate affair within the convent walls. The three Marias have elaborated on this doomed liaison with letters from Maria Alcoforada's niece, cousin, nursemaid, descendants and admirers, among whom they include themselves.

The letters explore the tragedy of a woman aroused to emotional fulfilment by a vain and shallow man and then abandoned to scandal and suffering behind the convent bars. Her ragged ripples among her relatives bring suicide and unhappiness, and down the centuries among women with variations on her name. Described by their mothers, ill-treated by their lovers, condemned by society to new forms of coarctation, some seek revenge, some attempt suicide, and some accept their suffering as the inevitable consequence of being a woman.

Where the letters tell Maria's story, the underlying theme of women's oppression comes to life. A peasant woman writes to her husband in Canada and her loneliness forces a political response to a Portugal where men have to emigrate to earn a living; a servant tells her mistress of her husband's violence since his return from the African wars, and Portuguese colonial policy stands condemned.

But where the authors write their own "letters", the prose goes dead. The tone becomes strident, the self-conscious speculation about their mission tedious, the purple passages, the pastiches of poetry. Even allowing for difficulties of translation (otherwise excellent), the garbled imagery and clichéd romanticizing fits in ill with the terse tragedy of Maria Alcoforada the poems interrupt.



Malraux as Doctor of Civil Law, Oxford, 1967

The sphinx

André Malraux

By Jean Lacouture

Translated by Alan Sheridan

(André Deutsch, £7.50)

The tradition of "the intellectual" as a public figure in France is a hallowed one, and goes back at least to the Encyclopedists of the eighteenth century. There is no real equivalent in England, where a term of pin-point abuse, and writers and thinkers are jeered for adopting social or political attitudes beyond the restricted perimeters of University quarters, late-night television shows, or Sunday gossip columns. Bertrand Russell was a notable exception, but otherwise the French intellectual has been a public weight comparable to, say, Sartre, Raymond Aron, or Claude Lévi-Strauss.

André Malraux is now 74, and has been the prime modern example of a French intellectual since he was engaged in the affairs of his nation. His astonishingly diverse career is marked by political events as much as literary ones: French colonial involvement in revolutionary Indo-China during the 1920s; the republican struggle in Spain in the 1930s; the Resistance movement during the war; and, as Minister for Cultural Affairs, the city-conservation policies of the 1950s and 1960s. These decades are usually marked by major books: *La Condition Humaine* which won the Prix Goncourt in 1933; *L'Esprit*, which with Orwell's *Homage to Catalonia* is an essential document of the Spanish Civil War; and the first part of his *Antimémoires* (1967) with its vivid encounter with Nehru, Mao, Trotsky, and above all, Charles de Gaulle.

Now why has a special role to play in evaluating such a career, where the relation between historical circumstances and personal gifts, between the public and the private man, is particularly complex and intriguing. However, it must be said that Monsieur Lacouture's book, though long and detailed, is not a biographical portrait in the fullest sense: it is based on memoirs, anecdotes, interviews and speeches, rather than on any significant letters, journals, or diaries, so that one entire dimension of Malraux's somewhat spineless personality remains largely obscure. Lacouture has produced previous studies of Nasser, Mao, and de Gaulle, and he is fascinated by the nature of power. In consequence he approaches Malraux primarily as a brilliant political adventurer, writing with guarded admiration, judiciously and wittily, with an occasional touch of the professional journalist's worldly disillusion.

He accents Malraux as a major intellectual figure with few hesitations: "For other French writers, since Victor Hugo, will have so animated, stirred, directed, orientated the art and life of the collective, the colour of its towns, the chance of being a man and an artist in one's own country?" (Though reading that sentence in French, there is a faintly uneasy echo of Gide's "Victor Hugo—hélas!") What occupies

him more closely is, first, how far Malraux's reputation as a heroic man of action is really a literary legend; and second, how far Malraux's shift from pre-war Marxist sympathies to post-war Gaullism, a startling "metamorphosis" of Left into Right, reflects national need or personal opportunism or some more subtle blend of the spirit of the age.

On the matter of heroics, Lacouture is able to demonstrate a contemptuous pattern of personal myth-making in the supposedly autobiographical novels, and the presumably autobiographical *Mémoires*. The evidence is both surprising and somewhat damning, and reveals in Malraux a marked preference for self-dramatization. Of the Resistance episode, for example, Lacouture shows that Malraux was actually involved for less than four months, and endangered the entire network by flamboyant behaviour which led promptly to his capture in July, 1944.

Yet paradoxically, a man of great physical courage, with real understanding of the concept of "fraternity", also emerges.

Malraux's political career, especially in its latter stages, receives a more openly polemic treatment. Little space is given to his ministerial campaign for the preservation of historic monuments, for the national exhibitions, or for his concept of adult culture fostered through the famous "musée imaginaire".

My feeling here is that Lacouture is not only partisan but also premature. He has neither the materials nor the perspective to produce a penetrating biographical account in the Anglo-Saxon sense of a fully re-created life. The book's value is far more that of a contemporary French history (its subtitle in the original edition was in fact *une vie dans le siècle*) and Lacouture's strength lies in placing Malraux's intellectual shifts within their broad social context. Thus, in a passage central to the whole study, he writes of Malraux's position with regard to Indochina and Spain:

It is as if, like the tragic poet of the French classical tradition, André Malraux considered working of his genius only a subject which he felt he could not do without. He was not a man who could be moved by distance in space. Something of this attitude can be found in the "third-centuryism" of the 1930s, which preferred to do battle for the Pétainists or the Vietnamese than for the French proletariat.

It is interesting to contrast this with the insularity of the English left, and to speculate how far this is precisely because of the "self-dramatizing" denied to our own intellectual figures, both Left and Right, and to wonder if it is finally a curse or a blessing. It is only with May, 1968, for example, and the breaking of the Gaullist spell over France, that we seem to have confronted the same world, the same problems, the same challenge. In this sense Malraux's work is an inheritance we have yet to come into, awaiting us—as so much else—in Europe.

Richard Holmes

Michael Binyon

Quick guide

Wednesday Early Closing, by Norman Nicholson (Faber, £4.50). Norman Nicholson's last volume of poems, *A Local Habitation* (1972), showed this always honest and craftsmanlike poet breaking through the limitations of mere craft, mere honesty, to achieve something more difficult and at the same time more relaxed—poems in praise of a particular place at specific times, which touch the universal and the timeless. That place is the small town of Milson, in Cumberland, where Mr Nicholson has spent most of his life. In this attractive volume of autobiography he celebrates Milson by returning to sentiments of his childhood and early manhood there, and in so doing paints a valuable picture of a way of life now gone for ever, though no doubt common enough in the first three decades of the twentieth century. In its simplicity, as in its capacity for thinking through images and presenting those images concretely on the page, this book deserves a place on the shelves beside other poets' memoirs of their beginnings—alongside Dylan Thomas's *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Dog*, say, and Laurie Lee's *Cider with Rosie*.

Luis Buñuel by Francisco Aranda: translated and edited by David Robinson (Secker & Warburg, £6.50 and £3.95). An important book, particularly in the English version. Francisco Aranda has known Buñuel for many years and probably knows more about him and the details of his early life than anyone else—especially since he has had the advantage of constant conversation with his subject, whose comments are often directly reproduced in the original Spanish. One had to dig rather for the good points and there were misleading gaps and eccentricities of organization. These have nearly all been corrected by his English editor-translator, who has sorted out confusions, sometimes aptly upped the original, sometimes exaggerated it, and always shows it in the best possible light. The volume also contains a fascinating selection of Buñuel's surrealist texts, some of his early film reviews, and the most detailed filmography yet.

The Prostitute's Padre, by Tom Cullen (Bodley Head, £3.95). A little account of Harold Davidson, who neglected his Norfolk parishioners for hazardous ministry among London teashop girls and prostitutes. Fortunately Mr Cullen fits the moral crusader and jacobin to a theory, propounded in 1929, reinforcing his argument with reference to a work published as recently as 1965. Davidson's role-playing is not related to his early experience as an actor; his childhood, and, happily married, receive slight attention. Rejoicing in platitude—"Stiffkey hugs its secrets to itself"—he constantly belies sentences for an "according to police reports" or a "Mrs Welton claimed." Ten times the length of Ronald Blythe's essay in *Age of Illusion*, Mr Cullen's book conveys not a tenth of Blythe's zest, either for the fantasy-hungry theories or for the cut-price Gladstone martyred by lions at Skigness.

Women and Work, by Ross Davies (Hutchinson, £2.25; Arrow, 75p). The Victorian assumption (unhappily still with us) that woman's economic role is both secondary to, and at odds with, her social role, is challenged by this careful and thoughtful study. The historical condition where women represent one third of the labour force while receiving only fifth of the national wage packet are traced, together with the path of legislation which has attempted to change this. Old ideas, such as the notion that a respectable woman is supported by her male relatives, die hard. Ross Davies demonstrates that women still fail to make the most of opportunities offered them, and that it still depends on the will (which is lacking) to implement existing legislation which might prevent the waste of talent which continues in our economy today.

Tread lightly

Watch How You Go
By Martin Sullivan

(Hodder & Stoughton, £5.50)

What kind of a man suddenly decides at the age of 52 to uproot himself from the Deanery of Christchurch, New Zealand, and migrate to a parish in the purlieus of Bryanston Square, W.1? That unusual act of courage would certainly make me want to read more about Martin Sullivan, even if I did not already know that five years later he became Dean of St Paul's—an appointment which, as he records, took him no less than the majority of those acquainted or unacquainted with the mysterious processes of ecclesiastical Crown appointments.

Watch How You Go sheds no light on such arcana. But it does reveal the courage, humour and resilient spirit of the man who began life in 1910 over a stationer's shop in Auckland and now presides over our metropolitan Cathedral. There is no mistaking that he writes as he is, without any attempt at pretension or disguise. Life for him must be taken as it comes, with all its paradoxes and turn-ups for the book. He does not over-estimate his talents, but has certainly never wrapped them in a napkin and buried them for lack of courage or enterprise. Not the least of the attractions of this enjoyable book is his unflinching readiness

to admire the gifts and abilities of others. His life, which seldom have been easy, has clearly taught him how much people of all kinds can be needed of encouragement and friendship.

His book is full of "winks and cracks", because he enjoys them, as its title indicates. As Milton put it, "humour and wit are a necessary part of the human mind, and there is much of the human mind in the cracks." When pestered by press interviews about his exalted appointment, he admits he was rattled by the question, "Well, I am not a fool." He was duly rattled in the press and knew that he had surely been a fool to make that gaffe.

But this autobiography gives him the last word on that score. There have been many scholarly Deans of St Paul's, but none less pompous, less on touch with the given world, more adventurous in attempt to bring the vast, disquieting of Wren's masterpiece within the range of the generation seeking there the simple simplicities of the Christian Gospel. If the book and upon him proved, as we wisecracks ever, wisdom is justified of her children. Under the overpowering dome, by way of this decausal Puck, cheerfulness now keeps breaking in.

Joseph McCulloch

Novels to Note

COLIN FORBES

THE STONE LEOPARD

'THE STONE LEOPARD is, I believe, one of the most dramatic and frighteningly topical novels ever written. I haven't felt so excited by a book since I read the first draft of *The Day of the Jackal*, which I subsequently produced.' Sir John Wood

£3.00

DOUGLAS HURD

VOTE TO KILL

'It was impossible to put down and I finished it at a sitting.' Edward Heath, M.P., *The Times*
'A first-rate, fast-paced political novel... splendidly blended.' Derek Stanford, *Scotsman*

£3.50

JACK HIGGINS

THE EAGLE HAS LANDED

'A cracking wartime thriller about a plot by a top German paratrooper group to kidnap Churchill... one of the best thrillers I have read this year.'

George Thaw, *Daily Mirror*

'The excitement is terrific.'

David Holloway, *Daily Telegraph*

£3.50

WILLIAM MCGIVERN

NIGHT OF THE JUGGLER

'Suspense superbly handled... the plotting is meticulous. Each character is created in minute dedicated detail.' *Belfast Telegraph*
'It keeps you reading until you finish. It's all so compulsive.' *Publisher's Weekly*

£3.00

THOMAS KENEALLY

GOSSIP FROM THE FOREST

'A tour-de-force, entirely gripping and... very moving.' C.J. Driver, *Guardian*
'With sweeping perception he's worked history, speculation, rumour into the cunningest of documentaries.' *New Statesman*

£3.25

COLLINS

JUST PUBLISHED

IRVING STONE'S
greatest novel since
The Agony and the Ecstasy

The Greek
Treasure

480 pages, £4.50

MONSARRAT
AT SEA

All Nicholas Monsarrat's superb
writings on the sea
(except *The Cruel Sea* itself)
collected together in one
thrilling volume

368 pages, £4.25

CASELL

NORAH LOFTS
The
Homecoming

A wonderfully readable story of fifteenth-century
rural England with a compelling blend of love, family
intrigue and a country at war with itself. A worthy
successor to the best-selling *Knight's Acres*.

"One of the most distinguished of women
novelists" who has enraptured readers for a
generation—*Daily Telegraph*

£3.50

Hodder & Stoughton

CLIVE OF INDIA
dry, witty and compassionate reflections
about the meaning of history

NIRAD C CHAUDHURI

BARRE & JENKINS

KS/TWO

Non-conformist streak

to Be Read
Lusty

Memory

Attenborough

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

Stoughton, £5.95

The best-intentioned man

George Washington: the
Indispensable Man

By James Thomas Flexner

(Collins, £5)

George Washington was the most servicable of heroes. To begin with, he was very tall, did not run away, and could be clearly seen in battle. He demurely enjoyed the favours of Providence since he was always there when the smoke cleared, bullets passed him by, and huge Jovian storms arrived in the nick of time to deter him from over-ambitious engagements. He was not alienatingly clever, like Thomas Jefferson or Alexander Hamilton, but he was a shrewd pragmatist who constructed his political actions round a preference for reconciliation to fighting. It was Jefferson, not Washington, who said that the tree of liberty had to be refreshed from time to time with human blood. Washington, of course, had actually seen human blood refreshing the tree of liberty, a great deal of it, and he had come to believe that...

he had a terragant mother whose emotional selfishness sought to impose itself on every stage of his career, that he was a plain farmer and generous host, enjoyed gambling, drinking and the company of pretty women, and was, rarer of all, increasingly disturbed by the wrongness of the slavery to which he owed much of his well being. He was the only one of America's founding fathers to free his slaves after his death. He is a mirror of the American self in its moments of plain doubting and he learned every job he ever did from scratch. This is the most staggering fact of all.

Washington's historical indispensability, as it emerges from James Thomas Flexner's splendidly informative biography, lay after the Revolution in the refuge he offered from the menacing extremes of revolutionary populism and the proto-aristocratic establishment envisaged by organizations such as the Society of the Cincinnati. That Washington was also far, far more than an all-purpose figurehead is attested best of all by the sharply critical wife of the man who eventually succeeded him. "This same President," wrote Abigail Adams after one of Martha and George Washington's Friday teas, "... has so happy a faculty of appearing to accommodate and yet carrying his point, that if he was not really one of the best-intentioned men in the world, he might be a very dangerous one. He is polite with dignity, affable without familiarity, distant without haughtiness, grave without austerity, modest, wise and good."

He was a born leader and he was good. There's no getting away from those two facts, unless you turn him (a favourite American reaction) into the first of the great American bores, or into a priggish grandier playing dumb with his pale Caesar's eyes on the Crown of America. (See Gore Vidal's novel *Burr*, 1973, of which, however, the true villain, deep-dyed in deviousness, is again Jefferson.) Neither transformation stands up.

Mr Flexner divides the Washington bibliography into three sections: historically sound, goody-goody, and debunking. A rewritten single-volume digest of the four-volume biography Flexner published between 1965 and 1972, *George Washington: The Indispensable Man*, feels 100 per cent historically sound—although in the removal of all references from the larger work we must take that partly on trust. (It would be good to know, for example, exactly when Washington the supposed sagehead declared that "to encourage literature and the arts is a duty which every good citizen owes to his country": was it in a speech or a private letter?)

It is also 100 per cent, if not goody-goody, at least sympathetic and understanding. As Commander-in-Chief Washington had everything to learn, made several controversial decisions and potentially disastrous mistakes: as

Michael Ratcliffe

President, he was accused of arrogance and, with more justice, of partiality. Presumably all these charges are considered in detail through the four volumes (only one of which, oddly the second, has been published here, by Leo Cooper) but the effect of drastic compression has been too often to reduce the flesh of discussion and leave us the bones and muscles of mere narrative fact. *George Washington: The Indispensable Man* is a formidably bony book.

Our English ignorance of American history—particularly after 1783—is so appalling that we must welcome at least such well arranged narrative with gratitude and pleasure, but as we are swept on from short chapter to short chapter over a distance of 400 pages there grows a bewildering breathlessness about the journey. In all his critical decisions, battles with Congress and with treacherous advisers—particularly those of his second administration (1793-1797) when he was pricing a peaceful role for the United States of America in the politics and economics of a world at war—George Washington is given the benefit of the doubt. Mr Flexner paints a wholly convincing picture of a man for whom magnanimity and not bloody refreshment was the first virtue of Revolution, but the feeling persists that on meeting any occasion which does not fit—the late quarrel with Edmund Randolph, for example—he hurries us on, fast.

The Moody Book: Michael Wolff on The Past Masters by Harold Macmillan. On Thursday reviews include Brian Glanville on Bertrand Russell.

Ion Trewin

It's got to be Gordon's

Gordon's & Toni
Pour Gordon's over ice.
Add a slice of lemon. Then top
up with good tonic.

Fiction

and Romans

Clayton

on the Moon

Waterhouse

Joseph, £3

ten feel that a novelist

ave written a longer

d after a hard sun-

ending entries for the

Prize, I am more than

in the side of brevity.

layton has an interest-

apt—I haven't encour-

work before—but she

in off more than she

portably chew let alone

in only 160 pages.

novels about the

ld are difficult to

if only because

ness with which it

it is often laughable

too, to be original,

lievable about a once-

ctor falling on hard

ss Clayton is serious,

nd does succeed with

Owan Cumberland,

vercrowd the scene

characters out of

pair of queer scrip-

which playing little Sir

the other, a big

heart, a Beautiful

ration of the novel

a intelligent aware-

self-development of

a and narrator, the

and long-estranged

daughter, I wanted

their relationship,

present, less heavy-

alogies between the

which they work—

the Roman tyrant

and, seven years

real-life tyrannical

ool headmaster. The

on the two, themati-

symbolically, is

but the writing is

legant and set about

spiky truths and

valorous.

Clayton is at her

st when she moves

grotesque—there is

le figure of the

's hugely fat, foreign

soned in her room

miniature garden.

the outside world

ion lawbreaker. I

know more about

all of them. Lark

ing. But this fixes along, in-

ve, however, pretty

nearly credible.

The great thing about Billy

is that he says something to all

of us. You don't so much

recognize him as identify with

him. His frustrations with the

disfranchisement and scorn of

refined fellow citizens, his

escapism, his incompetence,

the way he attracts disaster

and, above all, his innocent

amazement that here he is, a

grown-up, have all struck

echoes in my own heart at

various times.

Billy is 35 now, and creating

havoc holding down a steady

job in the Council Publicity

office of Shepton, "the

moon", faceless town peopled

by rat-faces. He has acquired

a wife, by a dreamlike sort of

process, and she is indistin-

guishable from innumerable

other girls he might have mar-

ried, but he's more startled by

the fact that he has also

acquired that indisputably

adult toy, a beautiful, sexy

misress.

Line by mercilessly funny

line, the book accelerates to-

wards its finale at the open-

ing of the Shepton Festival,

which, as a comic set-piece,

rank with some of the best

Wodehouse. And I can't be

more complimentary than that.

Nightwork, by Irwin Shaw

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson £3.95).

Irwin Shaw's latest glossy en-

tertainment is morally repre-

hensible but as it's a caper-

novel, judgement may be

suspended. Douglas Grimes

fell from charter-pilot to

night-clerk in a sleazy

New York hotel when his

eyesight weakened. He's an

unspeaking, naive guy, devotee

of Great Literature, a beer-and

one-girl-only man, until a hotel

guest dies one night, clutching

a cardboard tube full of a hun-

dred thousand dollars. Grimes

grabs it and scarpers on a plane

to St Moritz, where someone

mistakes his suitcase for theirs

and they end up partners in the

business of turning the original

cash into a major fortune. Who

doubts that money makes

money? If you've the wits and

nerve to play the system? Oh,

they do get caught and Grimes

has to repay the original stake,

but as it was hush-money from

the Private Bank of Watergate,

there's no come-uppance. You're

not supposed to ask awkward

questions of a fun-read.

Raiders Moon, by Alexander

Knox (Macmillan, £3.95). Stir-

ring stuff to tickle the spine on

a winter's evening, this, set in

a nineteenth century he-man's

Canada. Beautiful, rugged

country, bold, young man,

caneing into peril on behalf of

the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr

Knox has the power to grab

you and keep you and terrify

you and, what's more, his

characters are full-blooded, not

paste-board.

Susan Hill

Crime

A Remarkable Case of Burglary

by H. R. F. Keating (Collins, £2.95).

Inspector Gholte's

creator has taxed his well-es-

tablished imaginative powers by

travelling temporally rather

than geographically for this in-

teresting if rather low key tale

of burglary. The scene is Lon-

don in 1871 and the target a

new dwelling, 53 Northbourne

Park Villas, inhabited by the

prosperous Mr Mortimer John-

son and a small troupe of

below-stairs staff. It is an inside

job masterminded by a profes-

sional "putter-up" called Noll

Sprogs after a raffish Irish

youth has captivated the scul-

lery maid. Sundry misunder-

standings involving Armstrong's

Black Drops, a constable with a

roving eye and a sinister men

from Manchester with a can

bag, end in a dramatic thoush

pedestrian chase through the

local streets. Lots of nicely ob-

served detail, as one would ex-

pect, and consequently a

convincing atmosphere.

ART GALLERY

ING POINTS'

ntal Influence on

g & Development

arrival by a fellow inmate. The man who advised him to stay in the cell himself here, don't be in a hurry of a burr, just stay in the cell. You can doze a little, but don't sleep."

One member, he was told he dropped off to sleep and started to snore. Then he began to dream that he was coming to the House. When he woke up he was.

PHOTO



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE FOUR NATIONS OF THE UK

notoriously dangerous through a Parliament to the composition of the... Yet while there may be another general election some three years, it is soon to consider certain... The Conservatives may feel that there is a... in their favour. They have settled their leader-... not simply in the person of their... but in getting Mrs... fully accepted by the... party in Parliament... the country. It was in that... that their Blackpool con-... was especially important... now be no doubt who... them into the election... it may come.

can look forward to that... with all the greater hope... they are now in opposi-... will not be comfort-... for any party to be in... Even if Mr Healey's... are more successful than... people now expect, it will... to make them successful... as well as economic... That would require the... benefits to be in evi-... in advance of the... election and to be large... to outweigh in voters'... the hardships that are... to be ahead.

there is a Conservative... will have to flow very... in England if it is to... them back into office... is no evidence of a Con-... recovery of any... in Scotland, Wales... Ireland, though the... natives now hold only... four seats outside... d. That means that a... Conservative Government... probably be sustained by... parliamentary party that is

ST GERMANY IN THE SOVIET EMBRACE

friendship treaty signed... between the Soviet... and East Germany sheds... light on the ambi-... concern which the... ins feel towards their... protégé. On the one... they have spent years... to enhance its status in... to consolidate the divi-... sion and provide a model... ism in the fatherland of... Marx. On the other hand... are anxious to retain very... control in case German... ism should surface again... from within the East... in Communist Party where... ps only fitfully or in the... of dangerously close rela-... tions with West Germany.

on the one hand the new... formally acknowledges... East Germany, "as a... independent socialist... as become a fully fledged... r of the United Nations... tion" the other... it blinds East Germany... tightly than ever to the... Union. In fact it brings... in the so-called Brezhnev... e in terms very similar... e used to justify the... n of Czechoslovakia in... The support, strengthen-... d safeguarding of the... t gains, achieved at the... heroic efforts and selfless... of the peoples, is the

ROCCAN MASSES ON THE MARCH

ling for unarmed rather... med volunteers to march... in Spanish Sahara, King... of Morocco has made a... public relations move... he got the idea from his... enemy, Colonel Gaddafi... tagged a similarly spec-... non-violent march on... two years ago—though the... is hardly an auspicious... far from bringing about... sired union of Egypt and... it was followed by a... breach of relations... them.

Hassan will not so easily... o for an answer. He has... warning that, if force is... stants his peace marchers... not hesitate to use force... turn. His intention to... the "Moroccan... ", manu militari if need... as been many times... ly proclaimed and is... ntly endorsed by the... spectacular Moroccan... , including even those of... gine's opponent radical... to have been imprisoned... tured. As for the tolerated... parties, they have criticized the Government

Solomon Islands

Ar Francis R. Kikolo
your edition of September... has just been received in... Sir Bernard Brindley MP... the whole of the Western... of the Solomon Islands... sing a third of the popula-... as asked through its District... to join Bougainville.

Western District of the... omprises one fifth of the... tion, but the important fact... it has made no such request... ern Council has taken up... of Shortland Islanders that... gainville should secede from... New Guinea and make sanc-... tions against people from the Short-... and Choiseul in the Western... who traditionally enjoy... privileges across the... al boundary, they might lose... teditary land interests. The... ra Council has also under-

taken a study of a proposal for a... Western State Government as part... of the Solomon Islands. These are... very different matters.

The Solomon Islands Government... with Britain's help while it... remains dependent, know how to... look after the interests of its own... people now and in the future. It... does not appreciate gratuitous inter-... ference or inaccurate statements by... outsiders.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS R. KIKOLO,
Minister for Home Affairs,
Office of the Chief Minister,
Honiara,
Solomon Islands.

Payment of pensions

From Mr F. B. Porges
Sir, My wife and I have elected to... receive our pensions by quarterly... cheques in arrears.

Recently I asked the Department... of Health and Social Security in... Newcastle upon Tyne to send the... cheques directly to our bank since... this would save postage, inconveni-... ence in the case of absence from... home and additional loss of inter-... est.

The answer was that this was not... possible unless we were "going... touring"—I assume for a prolonged... period of time.

I have never found any problem... when asking for the direct payment... to our bank of share dividends, loan... interest or even interest on gilt-... edged securities. Why, then, the... refusal in the case of pensions? Or... is it simply due to red tape?

Yours faithfully,
F. B. PORGES,
Rm Mar,
54 Carr Wood,
Hale Baras,
Cheshire,
October 17.

Advice for workers' cooperatives

From Mr John Morley
Sir, Some of those who read about... the unhappy failure of the news-... paper workers' cooperative in *The... Times* of October 21, after reading... the success story of farmers' co-... operatives on the same page on... Monday, may wonder what conclu-... sions are to be drawn from these... very different experiences.

Briefly, they are as follows. Farmers' cooperatives all had the... advantage of starting small, and... learning how to deal with the... problems of size as they developed. They have in the main had the task... of coordinating the trade of their... members, not the much more diffi-... cult one of organizing their produc-... tion. Finally, and perhaps most... important, they have been able to... draw on a wealth of past experience. This is not totally lacking in the... case of production cooperatives, but... it is much harder to come by.

It may be confidently expected, and... I hope, that other groups of workers in other industries, con-... fronted with a situation in which they seem to have a chance of... saving their jobs through their own... efforts, will try again to establish... co-operatives. If the present tragedy is not to be repeated, it is essential that sound advice should be avail-... able to them as it has been to farmers. We should be planning... how to give it to them now.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MORLEY,
The Old Cottage,
The Street,
West Horsley.

From Mr Michael Deasy
Sir, The worsening financial state... of the *Scottish Daily News* has in-... creased the view that I have held... since the paper was launched nearly... five months ago that, although there... was room for another newspaper in... Scotland, it should not have been a... morning journal.

Apart from the London or Man-... chester editions of the *Financial... Times*, *Guardian*, *Mail*, *Mirror*, *Sun*, *Telegraph* and *The Times*, the Scots... can also buy the *Scottish Daily... Express* (printed and published in... Manchester), the *Daily Record* (IPC... in Glasgow), the *Glasgow Herald*, and the *Scotsman* (Edinburgh). When... Beaverbrook Newspapers closed... down their Glasgow operations... both the *Scottish Daily* and... Sunday Expresses continued to... appear on the streets. It was the... closing of the *Citizen* that ceased... publication and left a gap in the... market which should have been... taken up by the workers' coopera-... tive and not the move out of Glasgow... by the Express.

The closure of the *Evening... Citizen* left Sir Hugh Fraser's... *Evening Times* as the only evening... paper printed in Glasgow, and it... seems to me to be the obvious... target for any new newspaper. The... running costs of an evening paper... printed in Glasgow would have been... less than those of a daily paper, but... the *Evening Times* and its distribu-... tion area would alone reduce the co-... operative's expenses.

It might not be too late for the... executive of the *Scottish Daily News* to... consider the advantages of pro-... ducing a Glasgow evening paper... instead of a national paper for the... whole of Scotland.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL DEASY,
6 Briar Avenue,
Norbury, SW16.

Comment on Archbishop

From the Reverend S. R. Beasley
Sir, Your headline "Archbishop's... plea is criticized" is misleading. "Eccentric clergyman criticizes... Archbishop" would have been... fairer. Rev Paul Oestreicher is well... known for his views, which are sup-... ported by a small minority within... the Church of England.

In connexion with my work I... attended services in three different... churches yesterday, two in Essex... and one in Middlesex. In all three... the "Letter" from the Archbishop... was read so then either com-... mended immediately or during the... sermon, and themes from it were... included in the prayers.

My guess is that your most accu-... rate headline on this subject should... have been "Effective support for... Archbishop". The last paragraph... of the article could have mentioned... that "occasional dissident comment... was reported".

Yours faithfully,
SYMON BEESLEY,
General Secretary,
Commonwealth and Continental... Church Society,
175 Tower Bridge Road, SE1.

Compulsory headlights

From Sir Eric St Johnston
Sir, While I was a Chief Constable... I always deprecated the use of the... expression "side-lights" and asked... everyone under my command to call... them what they are: parking... lights. In addition, I always en-... couraged my Superintendents to... institute proceedings for driving... without due consideration for other... users of the road whenever an acci-... dent occurred and it could be... shown that the driver of any vehicle... involved was driving on "parking... lights" only. This particularly... applied when a pedestrian was... struck by a car.

It will be a real contribution to... road safety when it is made an... offence to drive after dark on... "parking lights" only.

Yours faithfully,
T. E. ST. JOHNSTON,
Brook House,
113 Park Lane, W1.

New York's ills

From Dr Thomas Conlon
Sir, One of the basic problems that... has long hampered New York City... finances is that much of the New... York State tax revenue levied on... New York City residents is spent... elsewhere in New York State. One... way of insuring the city's fair return... of its tax dollar would be for New... York City to become the 51st state.

Sincerely,
THOMAS CONLON,
6 Whitehall Gardens, W3.

Doctors' dispute with Government

From Mr C. H. Edwards and Professor W. S. Peart

Sir, The doctors' dispute with the... government is, we believe, obscured... to both parties and to the public by... being several aspects of it. Some... of these are of less importance... than others. They threaten to hide... a main principle.

Confusion arises because there is... disagreement amongst the doctors... as to the relative merits of these... aspects. This invites disunity within... the profession and disparity in the... case presented. For instance, one... aspect may be regarded as para-... mount by some and embarrassingly... trivial by others. Such confusion... plays into the willing hands of... politicians and causes bewilderment... to the public.

However, it might be that an over-... whelming proportion of the doctors... would agree, and be seen to agree, that their most treasured possession, and the one that they would like to... fight for, is the right to choose their... work, of which there are several... parts. Freedom to choose a particu-... lar department of medicine, whether... that be whole-time or part-time in... the NHS; the free choice as to how... to spend the spare part of that time... in research or in private prac-... tice or, indeed, in a hobby; freedom... to apply to work wherever they wish... at home or abroad. And finally, at... the heart of the dispute, the free-... dom of patients to choose their... doctor and to make the choice be-... tween NHS and private treatment.

If one of these freedoms is... eroded, the rest will be in peril. Despite the glory of its blooms and... the vigour of its seeds the parent... plant of freedom from excessive... state interference seems to be... particularly vulnerable to pruning.

We believe that this analysis of... the dispute is not a beguiling over-... simplification but one that might... crystallize the arguments to be a... proud banner for the doctors, a... simple exposition to the public and... an embarrassment to those who... wittingly or not, are trying to rob... us of a possession that carries... universal and immediate appeal.

We are mindful that such free-... dom carries with it, as always, re-... sponsibility to prevent abuse. The... responsibility is an individual one... in each doctor's conscience, and... not to be replaced, but may be... destroyed, by rule. Doctors have a... long tradition of meticulous ap-... plication of responsibility. Even those... who follow such false gods as over-... time have it in their hearts. To... remove freedom because of occa-... sional abuse of it is indefensible for... then no part of our society would... be free and who could blame our

Passengers' experiences in car ferry

From Mr Rodney Leach

Sir, Your first leader "The Rights... of Passengers" (October 21) refer-... ring to the P&O car ferry *Eagle*,... written in strong terms, and... drew attention to the serious impli-... cations that may follow if breaches... of the law are continually condoned... by those in authority. But before... conclusions are drawn in the par-... ticular case it is imperative to get... the facts both right and in proper... perspective.

Your leader writer appears to have... drawn much of his material from a... reader's letter published on the same... date without apparently investigat-... ing directly the viewpoints and... actions of all the parties concerned.

In consequence, the opinions pub-... lished are inevitably distorted in... many respects, factually incorrect in... others and in all rather calculated... to improve the climate of industrial... relations in this country.

Let it be said at the outset, P&O... management and staff greatly regret... the considerable inconvenience to... passengers resulting from last week's... strike events after being berthed in... Southampton. However, the attempt... by your leader to simplify a complex... situation and your reader's letter... each raise a number of points that... call for the facts, or further clarifi-... cation.

First, all P&O staff in Southern... Ferries—ashore and afloat—have... been aware for a long time that... *Eagle* is not financially viable in... its present employment, largely as... a result of the Portuguese situation... and UK recession. It was not pos-... sible to discuss the potential sale... of the vessel in advance with staff... because of our agreement with the... prospective purchaser. But once the... sale was made I consider it was... management's duty to tell all staff... as quickly as possible.

Eagle's crew were given the news... by their Fleet Manager who flew... out to join the ship at her first... available port of call. Although in... law the industry's normal 48 hours'... notice to terminate the vessel's... employment agreement could have... been invoked, an assurance was... given to the crew after departure... from Lisbon that the termination... date would only be decided after... discussions with the union repre-... sentative in Southampton. Hence it... is incorrect to say that the crew... were only given 72 hours' notice of... termination. Although by all con-... cerned so that blind—and inevitably... unsuccessful—attempts to shelter... behind the law without careful... thought can be avoided. Your... readers will judge for themselves... but far from the company's attitude... being "timid and inept" I believe... that management's actions in this... instance contained a rapidly... developing, potentially explosive... situation. If their efforts had not... succeeded, the repercussions could... have been very widespread.

Yours faithfully,
RODNEY LEACH, Head of P & O... European & Air Transport Division,
P & O Building,
Leadenhall Street, EC3,
October 22.

Holiday eating habits

From Mrs Anne Gore
Sir, When Professor Dobinson... (October 20) complains about the... size of meals on package tours he... seems to forget that such tours are... designed to cater for a wide range... of holiday makers of different ages... and appetites. As Professor Dobinson... signs himself as Professor Emeritus he is presumably in the 65... plus age group, with a correspond-... ingly reduced appetite and lower... calorie requirement. Could it be... that younger holiday makers, who... naturally have higher requirements, and who may also be more physically... active might find the meals manage-... able, even enjoyable?

Yours faithfully,
ANNE GORE,
5 Rock House Gardens,
Stamford,
Lincolnshire,
October 21.

Experiments with education vouchers

From Mr Clement Freud, Liberal MP for the Isle of Ely

Sir, In *The Times* for October 17... your Education Correspondent... quotes me as "being in favour of... the voucher system". You will... appreciate that few things are as... simple as that—but, for the record, I... did state that I would be interest-... ed to see the results of a voucher... experiment. I am steadily interest-... ed in constructive educational... experiments.

The strength of educational... vouchers is that they are based on... the truth that education is a ques-... tion of finance. I should be in... favour of a scheme whereby a... parent who saves substantial sums... for his local authority should... receive some small rebate in re-... spect of privately educated children.

I also feel that this voucher sys-... tem would go as far as is now... possible in reflecting that "parental... choice" clause of the 1944 Act.

Among my reservations—and I... share those with a substantial num-... ber of my colleagues—are:

Education is not simply a com-... mercial enterprise—vouchers would... tend to make it so.

A realistic educational system... plans ahead—and under the... voucher system it would be impos-... sible to determine which schools... would attract pupils, when, and in... what number. Hence no planning.

Apart from being divisive—as in... any system which gives substantial... regional preference—it has the com-... mon fault of reforms in benefiting... those who least need benefit, i.e.,... those thinking parents best able to... come with the education of their... children.

Finally, in times of economic cut-... backs, it seems essential to me to... use educational finance for the pro-... vision of teachers and books rather... than coach drivers and petrol which... the extra bussing would demand.

Yours faithfully,
CLEMENT FREUD,
House of Commons,
October 23.

British stance on energy

From Mr Leolin Price, QC

Sir, The short answer to Baron... Jean van den Bosch, whose letter... you publish today (October 21)... under the heading "British stance... on energy", is that the European... Communities have no common... energy policy. A common policy, if one... can be achieved, has not been worked... out; and in the Nine there is no... such unity of interests and attitudes... as must necessarily underlie a real-... istic or useful common policy.

There is no point in pretending... to speak with one voice. The pre-... tence would not make good sense or... good policy; it would be a conspi-... cuous disservice to this country if its... distinct interests and attitude to this... matter are obscured by such a pre-... tence; and the pretence would do... no one any good.

I hope that our Government will... persist in its present realistic atti-... tude. There is simply no chance that... a single Common Market voice on... this issue could speak sensibly for... all countries and also for the quite... different interests of some other... Common Market countries.

Yours truly,
LEOLIN PRICE,
10 Old Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2,
October 21.

From Professor G. C. Allen

Sir, The Foreign Secretary's insis-... tence that Britain should be... specially represented at the forth-... coming oil discussions seems to rest... on the assumption that it is a... British interest for the price of oil... to remain high. But this is fallacious. The investment in North Sea... oil, once made, is a sunk cost, and... this cost should have no bearing on... competitive pricing nor on the... sources from which we get our... supplies.

If the price of Arab oil imports... were to fall below the level at which... the North Sea oil installations could... earn profits, this would not be a... disadvantage to Britain, for, though... the value of the investment in North... Sea oil would decline, the British... consumers' gain from the investment... to cheaper oil would more than... offset the capital loss. Even in the... unlikely event of our being able to... export a very high proportion of the... North Sea oil production at prices... sufficient to justify the investment, it... is improbable that Britain would... lose from a fall in world oil prices.

Yours faithfully,
G. C. ALLEN,
Quincey,
Bech Close,
Coltman, Surrey,
October 21.

Oxford coach service

From Mr Alan H. Pitt

Sir, According to *The Times* to-... day, Oxford County Council are to... introduce an executive coach... service between Oxford and Ban-... bury. This would appear to be an... unnecessary service as there is al-... ready a hourly intercity rail ser-... vice, covering a distance between... these two places of 23 miles, in... 25 minutes.

One is given to understand that... current central Government policy... is to put as much traffic back on... to the railways as possible, but this... seems not to have passed the word in... Oxford.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. PITT,
86 Burnham Avenue,
Ickenham, Middlesex,
October 16.

MPs' priorities

From Mrs Margaret Owen

Sir, Yesterday MPs showed vividly... how much greater their interest was... in the personal idiosyncrasies and... problems of one misguided man, than the fate of a million innocent... children.

The chamber, packed for John... Spencehouse, dramatically emptied... when the debate on the Finer report... on one-parent families commenced. What an indictment of our values.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET OWEN,
1 Horbury Crescent,
W11.



**-Richard Farmer,
Managing Director of
Atlas Express Group
Limited at Rotherhithe.**

Atlas Express is one of Britain's largest independent and privately owned freight carriers.

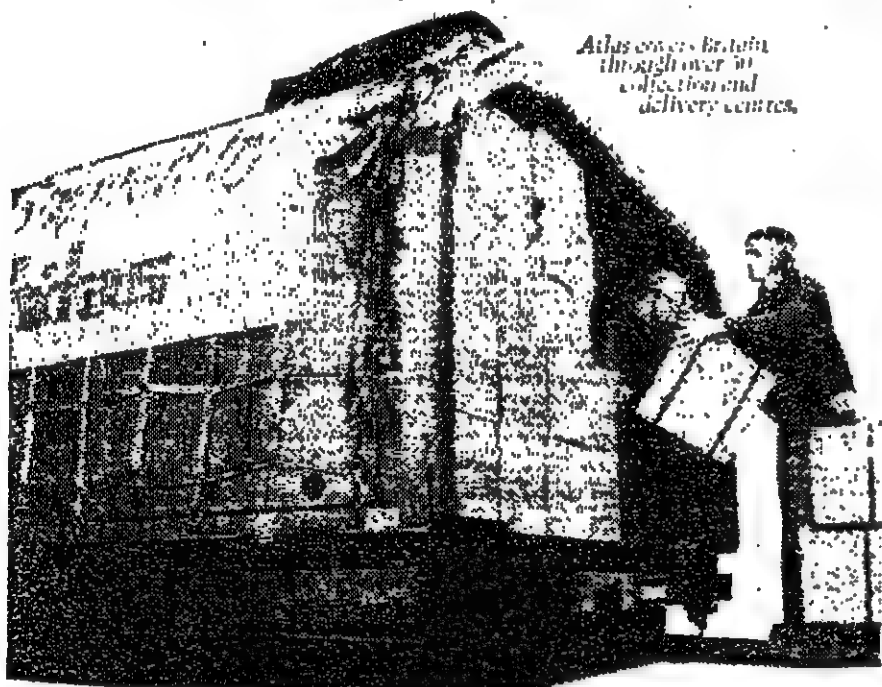
In 1863, village carriers still carried goods from street to street, while the new railways carried them from town to town.

What was needed was a fast, efficient service for getting goods from a street in one town to a street in another.

Atlas Parcel Express, as it was then called, was among the first to fill the gap.

Growth and modernisation

Shortage of manpower during and following the First World War drastically affected the company, and when Richard Farmer joined in 1935, during the chairmanship of his father, it had still not recovered fully.



Atlas covers Britain through over 30 collection and delivery centres.

He and his fellow directors set about modernising the company with the help of Midland Bank.

"But modernising a transport business," says Richard Farmer, "involves hefty capital



Midland Bank Group

Principal trading companies: Midland Bank Limited, Clydesdale Bank Limited, Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Limited, Clydesdale Bank Insurance Services Limited, Scottish Computer Services Limited, Northern Bank Limited, Northern Bank Development Corporation Limited, Northern Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited, Northern Bank Trustee Company Limited, Midland Bank Finance Corporation Limited, Forward Trust Limited, Midland Montagu Leasing Limited, Griffin Factors Limited, Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited, Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Guernsey) Limited, Midland Bank Insurance Services Limited, The Thomas Cook Group Limited, Thomas Cook Limited, Thomas Cook Overseas Limited, Thomas Cook Bankers Limited, Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited (Incorporating Drayton), Drayton Montagu Portfolio Management Limited, Northern Bank Finance Corporation Limited, Midland Montagu Industrial Finance Limited, Jersey International Bank of Commerce Limited, Bland Payne Holdings Limited, Bland Payne Limited, Bland Payne Reinsurance Brokers Limited, Bland Payne (UK) Limited, Southern Marine & Aviation Underwriters Inc., Bland Payne Australia Limited, Guyezeller Zumwalt Bank AG.

"Midland Bank plays an essential part in our organisation-just as we play an essential part in world trade"



One of the Atlas vehicles passing through an automatic cleaner.

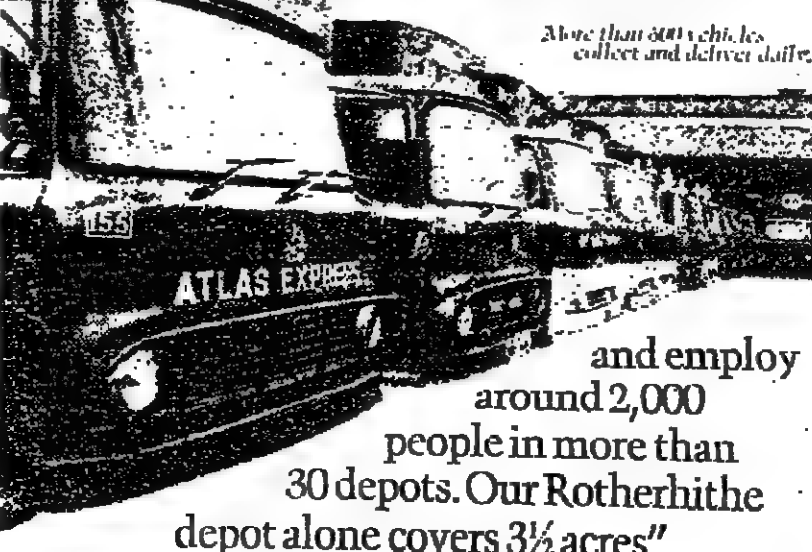
outlay for depot space, buildings and vehicles.

"In 1921, the company had to raise £2,250 in 5s. shares—a largish sum for those days—in order to continue. The shareholders responded, and since then they and Midland Bank have provided all the resources needed for our expansion."

International expansion

1947 was a major turning point for Atlas Express, as it then found itself one of the country's few sizeable independent freight companies.

"Today, with Midland Bank's help," says Richard Farmer, "we have a large fleet of modern vehicles

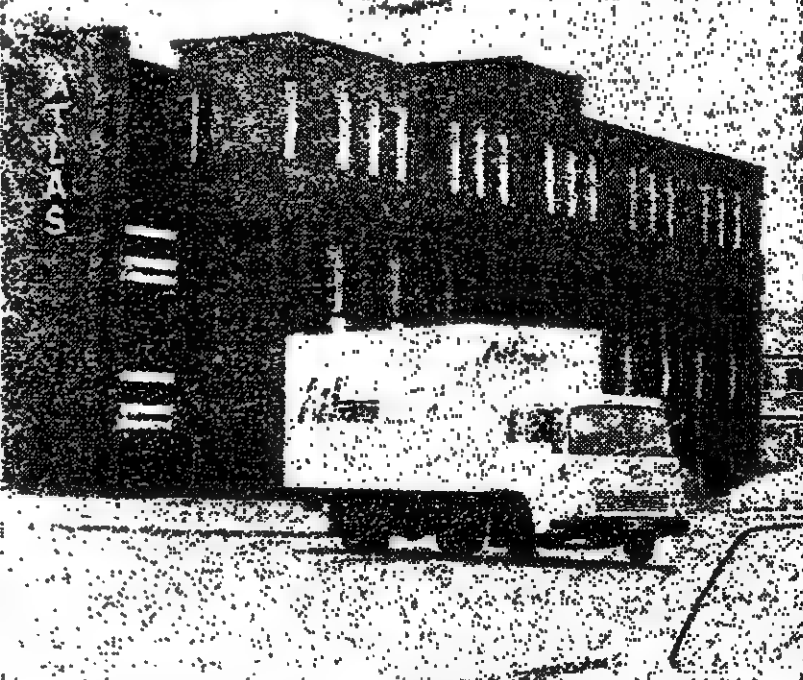


More than 800 vehicles collect and deliver daily.

and employ around 2,000 people in more than 30 depots. Our Rotherhithe depot alone covers 3½ acres."

Atlas Express delivers and collects worldwide through a large international network of freight agents, and has set up two other companies. Atlas Air, at Feltham, to handle purely air freight, and Eurofreight, to handle cargo on a continental basis.

"Midland Bank has always given us magnificent service," says Richard Farmer. "In fact all our directors and virtually all our staff here bank at the Midland privately.



Atlas Air HQ is Britain's first specifically designed consolidation centre.

"But most of all, the Midland has enabled us to grow on the scale needed for an international freight business—without ever having to go outside our close relationship with them for financial help or services."

As every successful business knows, expansion brings its own problems. It calls for new kinds of financial service. If it's your problem, why not talk it over with your local Midland manager?

Borthwick OF GLASGOW

Leading distributors of
**Scotch Distillers
Animal Feeds**

Importers of grain, cake and animal feeding stuffs.
Sole Selling Agents in United Kingdom
for Clyde Oil Extraction Meals.



Thos. Borthwick/Glasgow/Ltd.

40 Wellington Street, Glasgow, G2 6HL
Telephone: 041-221 0371 (10 lines)
Cables: "Comgrain, Glasgow" Telex: 775225. Also at Aberdeen and London.

Commodity Analysis Ltd.

Commodity Brokers
specialising in Wheat,
Barley, Potatoes and
Soyameal. Dealing in
all London and
North American Markets
Tel: 01-283 6767

Publications include:—

- 1 Grain Futures in Practice —
The leading book on the subject
- 2 Weekly Grain Review
- 3 Investing in Commodities
- 4 Weekly Chart Service

To: Tom Heath, Commodity Analysis Limited
154-200 Bishopsgate, EC2
Please send me sample publications above. I
enclose £2.00

Name
Address
Reference TT 23/10

Grains

a Special Report to mark the opening of the
fifteenth European Commodities Exchange
London's turn to play host

by Wallace Jackson

Once a year more than 1,000 people take part in a "European commodities exchange day", meeting face-to-face to make or renew personal contracts and do business direct instead of by telephone, telex or correspondence.

These "European trading days" have been going on since the European Commodities Bourse Association (ECBA) was formed in 1961 when the Strasbourg Exchange and a consortium of south German produce exchanges amalgamated. The first five annual trading days were held in Strasbourg and others followed in Frankfurt (twice), Rotterdam (twice), Hamburg, Cologne, Brussels and Lyons, with one return visit to Strasbourg.

This year it is London's turn to be the scene of the fifteenth European Commodities Exchange, a choice made in October, 1974, before the referendum which confirmed the United Kingdom's continued membership of the EEC.

When it was decided to hold the function in London, if possible, the Grain and Feed Trade Association (Gaftra) was asked to undertake the organization. The facilities needed are a large trading floor and an efficient telephone exchange so that traders can contact their offices.

As no other suitable large trading floor was available in London, the organization committee decided to hire the Great Room of Grosvenor House and, with the cooperation of the Post Office, a complete telephone exchange with 50 lines and four telex machines has been installed in an adjacent conference room.

Sixty-two participating companies have stands or trading tables: Barclays Bank has set up a temporary bank and the Home-Grown Cereals Authority has a stand at which it is demonstrating its new wheat classification scheme. There is also a Gaftra stand.

Today Sir Henry Plumb, president of the Comité des Organisations Professionnelles Agricoles de la Communauté Européenne (Copa) and of the National Farmers' Union, is giving the open-

ing address, and guests are being welcomed by Mr Brian Rutherford, president of Gaftra, and Mr Frank Winter, chairman of the Corn Exchange Company.

The ECBA is governed by a consortium consisting of representatives of the member exchanges which meet about twice a year; headquarters is at the Bourse de Commerce de Strasbourg. M. Paul Philipp, director of the Strasbourg Exchange, is secretary-general, Herr Helmut Burger, of Vereinigte Land-warenkauflleute, Hesse, president, and Mr C. J. Tilley, of Willett & Son, Bristol, deputy president. Gaftra is vice-president. (The practice is for the vice-president to be elected from the country in which the next trading day is to be held.)

Gaftra is one of the two United Kingdom members of the association, the other being the Corn Exchange Company, which runs the Corn Exchange in Mark Lane, in the City of London, and has recently obtained a quotation for its shares on the London Stock Exchange.

The company is more than 100 years old and manages the building in which most of the "soft" commodities have their trading rooms, the notable exception being the Futures Market for EEC Wheat and Barley which is in the Baltic Exchange. By its charter the Corn Exchange Company is bound to maintain a corn exchange and this it does, although it is actively used only on Monday mornings.

Gaftra does not have an exchange of its own, although it is closely associated with the activities of the Baltic Exchange and the Mark Lane Corn Exchange. Its contracts are very widely used internationally and it manages the Futures Market for EEC Wheat and Barley, besides sponsoring the Gaftra Soybean Meal Futures Market, which opened earlier this year.

Most participants in the trading day are members of Gaftra, which has more than 600 members, more than half of whom are overseas. It provides a wide range of services, but primarily it is an international clearing house for a range of contract forms for various commodities, or origins, or methods of transportation.

It has been estimated that up to a half of the world's international grain sales are conducted on Gaftra terms and in feeding stuffs the proportion is probably higher. The total quantity of goods moving each year on Gaftra contracts is about 80 million tons or at present values about £8,000m worth of goods.

Contracts are kept constantly under review and updated whenever necessary to suit changes in trade methods. Even so, there are about 1,000 arbitrations a year but this is only a small fraction of the number of transactions carried out on Gaftra contract terms. In many cases most arbitrations are by parties either not using Gaftra forms, or varying their terms. Only a few cent concerns traders in the United Kingdom. There is, therefore, an active contracts committee, and an international contracts policy committee has been set up on which European associations and those which they are consulted about proposed amendments.

Contracts are kept constantly under review and updated whenever necessary to suit changes in trade methods. Even so, there are about 1,000 arbitrations a year but this is only a small fraction of the number of transactions carried out on Gaftra contract terms. In many cases most arbitrations are by parties either not using Gaftra forms, or varying their terms. Only a few cent concerns traders in the United Kingdom. There is, therefore, an active contracts committee, and an international contracts policy committee has been set up on which European associations and those which they are consulted about proposed amendments.

Advanced system of arbitration

An important condition in all Gaftra contracts is that if there is a dispute between parties, it must be referred to arbitration before any legal processes are instituted. Such arbitration must be held in London, although any member, or employee of a member, may act as an arbitrator. It has been claimed that Gaftra has evolved one of the most advanced systems of commercial arbitration in the United Kingdom or probably anywhere else.

Gaftra was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee in 1971 and took over all the duties, assets and liabilities of the London Corn Trade Association, which was formed in 1878 and incorporated in 1886, and the Cattle Food Trade Association, incorporated in 1906.

Among the main reasons for the merger was that in the regrouping of the trade many member companies deal in both grain and feeding stuffs and amalgamation avoided much duplication of work, and it was possible to make such things as contract terms and arbitration rules uniform for both trades.

An important function of Gaftra is running the London Grain Futures Market and Clearing House. The Futures Market has a ring on the floor of the Baltic Exchange and the Clearing House is in the main office of Gaftra. Increasing use is made of the

market which includes EEC grain, provided it is ten years old and approved by Gaftra, and Mr Frank Winter, chairman of the Corn Exchange Company.

Gaftra also provides a service of standards which are internationally recognized through the trade. When samples are received a committee of experts for the commodity and origin must be considered, which of them constitutes the fair average quality standards (FAQS).

Another important function is analysis. Gaftra does not have its own laboratory; instead it has official analysts who operate under a special arrangement with the association.

In the broad field of policy Gaftra organizes conferences and meetings to discuss any matters connected with the trade; expresses the views of members to the legislature, public bodies, chambers of commerce, sister associations and the like, and holds a working brief on all parts of the trade and all matters affecting its well being.

Close liaison is maintained with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Bank of England and EEC authorities. A main aim is not only to promote and protect trade in grain, feed stuffs and pulses and protect the interests of all members but to assist in the preparation of regulations with the object of encouraging understanding of the difficulties of agriculture and increasing and improving the service which the trade can give to the industry.

The author is Commodities Editor, The Times.

Commodity policies harmonized

by Michael Black

	Average of 1955-56	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Estimate 1974-75
Production	19.4	13.0	14.7	15.3	15.1	15.0
Imports from the EEC	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
Imports from third countries	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Exports to third countries	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total new supply	20.8	14.1	15.5	16.2	15.7	15.4
Stocks at start of year	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Stocks at end of year	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
As % of new supply	9.6	14.2	12.9	12.3	12.7	12.9

The darling of the commercial world was once the tax accountant, but today the specialist who talks EEC.

The bright one can actually work out a commodity price. For example, you are sitting in the grain office when the merchant rings up.

"Time to buy wheat today."

"Oh yes. Why?"

"Well, the world price has gone down. This means the ACA has gone down but we booked ours last week when they were up and the price was down so we can offer cheap."

The man in the accountancy goes to the ACA in your favour. If it goes up in the meantime you'll be even better off. You need to get in quick because weekly at the threshold of the green pound against the U.A. expressed in sterling."

"Uh, er, yes, sounds a good idea. What price is it?"

"Five minutes ago, say, it was £65. We've got the computer updating it so I'll ring back."

Exaggerated? Perhaps. The Home-Grown Cereals Authority, which is skillfully educating the grain trading public, explains in a note how to calculate the price at which British barley can be landed in Germany. The example is of grain bought in two separate weekly at identical prices. The domestic German price does not change. In the first week the barley can be landed only at a disadvantage of £25 a ton. In the second it undercuts the German price by £17.

The difference is caused by a change in the Accession Compensatory Amount (ACA), which, during the run-up to full EEC membership, reduces the impact of the levy on British imports. The levy keeps cheap grain out of the EEC proper. The levy and its offsetting ACA change as the world price changes.

However, they can be prefixed on the day for periods ahead for a small premium to help traders to plan ahead. Such a premium is a constant moving target to the astute trader to spot opportunities for profit when prices get out of line.

Playing the system is an agreeable way of increasing profits. It leads to strenuous efforts to restore fair play, which opens up more loopholes, and so on.

Bureaucratic complications and costs always arise when governments try to interfere with the free market, especially when the volume of agricultural products is so large. Combined with the rapid communication now characterizing an increasingly internationalized market, any price which gets out of line is pushed by some astute operator.

Why is such a superstructure of agricultural levies and counter-levies necessary to the great political ideal of a united Europe? National and regional agricultural policies usually lean in one of two directions. Either they are oriented towards obtaining food and

fibres for the nation at minimum cost or within a strictly controlled support budget; or they support the income of the farm population through high consumer prices underwritten by whatever government buying is required.

Britain has operated largely within the first policy; the EEC more within the second. Each has a flavour of the other, but managed its policy by manipulation of commodity programmes within a fixed total farm subsidy. The EEC has set prices at levels to support farm incomes. It has left with the bill for surplus stocks.

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two thirds of its needs. For the rest, it has lately been caught up in an unpredictable world market subject to vicious price swings and uncertainties. The EEC, because of its policy, had stocks when the world ran out of grain. This mitigated the position in more reasonable than they would otherwise have been. In coming years better bargains available elsewhere will have to be ignored because of the common tariff.

The integration of the British and the EEC agricultural policies is a marriage of cultures. Already the partners are settling down. Soon the difficulties will fade and the grain and other temperate food required will be mostly supplied from within the Community through a common managed policy. Perhaps the early in all main farm enterprises on both sides of the Channel, particularly in grains, where the hedgerows have been

What does this mean to the average Briton, more interested in the price of bread than the machinations of the monetary compensatory amount?

Britain has by custom looked to the world markets for much of its grain. It now produces about two

pects have been opened up in many parts of the world by the development of dwarf wheats, which extend the range of conditions under which the crop can be grown. Some of them have been incorporated into the breeding of the semi-dwarf varieties which are coming into European cultivation. In theory, too, first generation hybrids might have large advantages, as with maize, but at present the cost of

supply and demand for particular types. Brewers may be rather less demanding than they once were, as types of beer change, but they are a great deal more precise in the laboratory assessment of everything they buy.

Feed barley prices are largely determined by the availability and price on world markets of other coarse grains. Of the competing grains the most impor-

Industrial users as well as feed compounders would welcome that. Several traditional exporters have found it more profitable to use the crop in animal production on their own soil and world trade in maize is largely concentrated in the United States. Availability from there varies with domestic demand and a growing competition from

nect total wheat yield this year to be almost a third less than in 1974 after a reduction in acreage of less than a fifth. Average yield for winter wheat is expected to be 5,100 kilograms a hectare compared with 6,000 a year ago. Total barley yield is expected to be slightly lower than last year even though acreage has risen by more than a tenth. The yield from oats is ex-

assessed acreage while France is given a forecast of 62,000 tonnes compared with 78,000 last year on almost as high acreage.

The wheat total in Italy is expected to be about 6 per cent lower than a year ago, reduced acreage and a rise is expected to be slightly lower at five million tonnes. In Denmark the main cereal, barley, is headed for a total cut in yield well over a tenth from a much higher acreage than

wheat and barley are far water than the proportion cuts in acreage for those crops.

The author is Agricultural Correspondent, The Times.

Consumer

tion stocks are the


vention stocks are the notorious "mountains", parts of which have been sold in the past to countries outside the Community at embarrassingly favourable prices.

The Community is in danger of accumulating a "mountain" of wheat unsuitable for one of the most important processes in which

That is why the large British bread producers are looking to the great arable tracts of France for sources of supply in their continuing campaign to reduce the country's dependence on supplies from across the Atlantic.

and feed traders. The ban on sales of wheat to much of the communist block continues. Internal trade in the EEC could not, at least in theory, suffer from such abrupt embargoes.

S
AN
ACLI of



RHM FLOUR MILLS LIMITED RHM CENTRE 152 GROSVENOR ROAD LONDON SW1V 3JH
TELEPHONE 01-227 1444

Control panel of a modern RHM flour mill 1975



01-623 5811 Telex 887684

Pre-eminent service to farmers in the South of England

Pre-eminent service to farmers in the South of England

Prices easier at close

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1971	145.78	14.01	70	110.75	1980
1970	145.78	14.01	70	110.75	1980

--- * Flat-interest yield.

Work worth £500m in Middle East, builders say

By Malcolm Brown

A trade mission of builders which has just returned from the Middle East said yesterday that up to £500m worth of work could be open to British contractors in Iran and Kuwait. The team was told of plans for up to three new towns in Kuwait, which could involve contracts for up to 15,000 low-cost housing units.

Mr Bob Willan, senior vice-president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, who led the mission, said that firms which would normally undertake contracts of £2m or more in this country would be particularly well placed for some of the new projects coming forward.

BSC forms job-seeking company

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Formation of a new company to plan and coordinate British Steel Corporation efforts to find new jobs for 40,000 steelworkers who will be displaced over the next few years by the BSC's development programme, was announced yesterday.

The chairman will be Mr Ron Smith, a member of the corporation's board. He will work closely with government departments and other organizations in the attraction of new industry to the development areas.

Optimism on expansion for chemicals
Renewed growth for the West European chemical industry from early next year was forecast yesterday.

Third quarter consumer spending fails to rise above 1974 level

By Tim Congdon

Consumer spending was 3 per cent lower in the third quarter than in the second quarter, according to the first preliminary estimate published yesterday by the Central Statistical Office.

So far this year it is at almost exactly the same level as for 1974.

The weakness of retail sales, which have been running well below 1974 levels, has been offset by comparative buoyancy in other items of consumer spending such as travel, housing, and fuel and light.

But there was a substantial fall in expenditure on radio and electrical goods and smaller falls in most categories of retail sales and fuel and light.

Early in the year, consumer spending was maintained by the high level of earnings after the wage explosion of 1974. Rapid inflation has now eroded the value of earnings, while the personal sector is saving at a historically high ratio of disposable incomes.

The record savings ratio has contributed to a buildup of financial assets. The surge in motor car sales in the third quarter may be the beginning of an attempt to run down these accumulations, although most observers feel that the personal sector may keep saving at a high level for some time because of the threat of unemployment.

American price index advances less than had been widely feared

From Frank Vogel

Washington, Oct. 22
Consumer prices in the United States rose by 0.5 per cent last month, after increasing by the year's lowest rate of just 0.2 per cent in August.

The consumer price index has now risen by 7.8 per cent over the past 12 months to 163.6 (1967 equals 100), according to the Department of Labour.

More significantly, the index rose in the third quarter at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 7.3 per cent, compared to a rate of 7.1 per cent in the second quarter.

CONSUMER SPENDING

The following are the figures for consumers' expenditure seasonally adjusted at constant 1970 prices, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday:

	£m	%
1973 Q1	9,056	14.0
Q2	8,888	-7.3
Q3	9,011	5.9
Q4	9,029	-0.1
1974 Q1	8,841	-1.7
Q2	8,963	5.6
Q3	9,037	4.3
Q4	9,028	-0.1
1975 Q1	8,913	-7.5
Q2	8,840	-3.2

* First preliminary estimate.

on Wall Street. Shares, which are now trading at a three-month high level, continued to advance across a broad front.

The main stimulant for the market is the growing expectation of lower interest rates and the growing confidence that big commercial banks might cut their prime lending rates from the present 8 per cent level within a few days.

Short-term money markets have been falling for the past 10 days now and the Federal Reserve appears to be actively encouraging this trend.

The Fed has clearly been injecting funds into the banking system—partly, it is widely assumed, because the Fed wants to strengthen bank liquidity at a time when speculation and fears of serious bank problems are circulating as a result of the New York City fiscal crisis.

The Fed's latest injection of funds is being seen by market experts as much more than just a routine matter. They point out the Fed's open market committee held its monthly meeting on Monday and Tuesday of this

week, and conclude that the latest Fed action denotes a policy decision to reduce its target rate for federal funds (funds banks lend each other).

Again it is the loan losses by banks on municipal bonds, real estate investments and W. T. Grant's bankruptcy that are seen as the main cause of this Fed easing. The encouraging general economic news must also be making it easier for the Fed at this time to accept modest expansion of the money supply.

From the viewpoint of the share markets there will now be great disappointment and probably some significant loss if the First National City Bank of New York does not reduce its prime rate from 8 per cent to 7 1/2 per cent tomorrow.

There is some fear, however, that at this precarious time, when New York's crisis appears to loom larger daily, that Citibank and others may want a slightly wider margin than is usual between their borrowing and lending rates.

whom—how they will be bought and sold and by whom.

This issue has been at the heart of all the testimony heard by the SEC in the past several days, and time and again the experts have suggested that the future should see the creation of some sort of national market system.

Mr Gerald Parsky, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, told the commission that the Administration places the highest priority on the establishment of a national system, based around a consolidated tape and using the sort of equipment and structure advocated two years ago in an SEC white paper.

Protection pledge to clothing industry

By Peter Hill

Britain's clothing industry was told yesterday that the Government was ready to consider further measures to protect domestic producers from the effects of high import penetration of the home market.

Mr Peter Shore, the Secretary of State for the Home Office, said the Government had this year given the clothing industry more protection than it had ever had before.

From the beginning of last month all clothing imports were being subjected to much tighter controls and this would enable a closer check to be kept on developments.

Opening the London Fashion Fair International, he said: "You may rest assured that we are ready and willing to consider further measures if evidence of the need is substantiated in the light of our international obligations."

As a country, he said, we needed to export proportionately less. There were encouraging signs, such as United Kingdom clothing exports to the European Community, he said.

Shore's comments came as a time when there is growing pressure for the Government to impose tougher controls on a whole range of imported items, particularly on textile and clothing goods and footwear.

The future of the textile industry in this country and throughout Europe is a big issue on which the Government and the EEC Commission are being asked to take action.

Yesterday leaders of the European wool textile industry, meeting in York at the annual conference of their organization, Interfibre, issued a statement calling for Community action.

It will be an uphill battle, because such a policy will require the acceptance of governments, trade organizations and trade unions in the EEC, but in reaching a satisfactory solution will lie the key to our industry's future.

Containerbase may close depot hit by disputes

By Clifford Webb

Containerbase, which controls six main inland cargo clearance depots, yesterday threatened to close their loss-making Birmingham depot unless there is an immediate and lasting industrial settlement.

On Monday the 70 employees returned to work after a 10 weeks strike which cost the company £120,000. The walk-out followed an employee's refusal to be searched after the reported loss of valuable electrical equipment.

Within 24 hours of the return to work the men refused to load or unload trucks unless drivers were members of the Transport and General Workers Union. Six employees who ignored an order to load a truck collecting urgently needed heavy machinery were suspended for two days, and the company now faces the threat of another strike.

Mr John Reid, managing director of Containerbase, said yesterday: "The 20-acre base at Birmingham will close unless realistic industrial harmony can be established immediately."

New Euras branch
A new branch of the European Asian Bank, Euras, which is owned by a consortium of seven European banks, opens in Jakarta today.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Case for allowing untreated milk sales to continue

From Mr J. C. Bramall

Sir, The announcement last month that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food intends making illegal the sale of unpasteurized milk in five years seems to have provoked very little comment. It is typical of bureaucratic decisions which are in complete variance with the wishes of the majority.

This MAFF regulation will mean that people will no longer be able to buy supplies of fresh, untreated milk from their local producer-retailer. At the moment, in many rural areas, one has the choice of having a daily delivery of milk straight from the producer (there are 5,000 producers) or buying milk which has been pasteurized (the large dairies, where it receives heat treatment and, by the time it reaches the consumer, is no longer fresh).

Pasteurization was introduced to protect against brucellosis and bovine TB were common throughout the dairy herds of this country. Now nearly all herds are TB free, and by the time this new regulation is brought into effect most areas will be brucella-free.

So why, for heaven's sake, extend the pasteurization of milk, there is a reasonable case for reducing it.

It is not widely known that there is strong medical evidence that Lecithin, a constituent of untreated milk, breaks down cholesterol. This substance, as destroyed by pasteurization, are other beneficial properties of milk.

So not only is another freedom of choice being taken away, but also we are being forced to consume an alternative that may be detrimental to our health.

This latest measure is being forced on the MAFF by certain county health officers (who one imagines would like to tidy away the small producer who is avoiding the regulation net), under the pretext of preventing salmonella infection. No doubt they would like to sterilize Camembert cheese, as is done in the United States.

I would be interested to hear a convincing argument in favour of this measure.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. BRAMALL,
Condemner,
Stonegate,
Wadhurst, Sussex.

Did British Leyland fall down on share offer?

From Mr F. T. Newman

Sir, In the continuing saga of British Leyland, a recent note in the press stated that the Department of Industry had agreed at the corner that BL would handle the arrangements for the Government's 10p-a-share offer as well as any appeals.

The Registrar of BL was accordingly given the power of God to dispose of something up to £50m of taxpayers' money and in such circumstances the Government undoubtedly had a responsibility to ensure that BL was in fact capable of handling such a huge financial operation. There has now been sufficient evidence to show that BL did not have this ability.

As a result of a previous letter in the press, I am personally aware of a significant number of shareholders, most of them very elderly, all of them with small holdings, who claim either that they were never notified of the Government's offer, or whose options to take cash BL say they never received, the latter being by far the major complaint.

Indeed BL themselves have now come to admit that they were aware of "hundreds" of shareholders in the same predicament. We therefore have the situation where in effect the Registrar is saying to shareholders: "I haven't got to prove I sent anything to you, but you have got to prove you sent something to me."

Mr Lucas, Secretary of British Leyland, has written to me admitting that "Some of the cases may be genuine", but adds "but clearly many are not". Therefore in British Leyland's judgement you are guilty until proved innocent.

British Leyland naturally suggest that the Post Office is to blame—a useful whipping boy in such circumstances—but it is difficult to see how the Post Office could lose so many letters from all parts of the country within such a short space of time and so far as the acceptances were concerned, all in large strong envelopes.

If anyone is going to tidy up this hedge against inflation could they please also look at the stamps per pound sterling aspect, preferably soon, but at least before we have to change to litres.

Yours faithfully,
HAROLD LITTLE,
Mr Stephen's Vicarage,
College Road,
Dulwich, London, S.E.21.

Way to be telephone kiosk vand

From Ms Carolyn Faulder

Sir, The Post Office announced that over the year it intends to cover 70,000 public call boxes 2p to 5p. We are told that of these call boxes cover a year to maintain and the Post Office makes an annual loss on this running into millions pounds—our money.

So why, for heaven's sake, extend the pasteurization of milk, there is a reasonable case for reducing it.

It is not widely known that there is strong medical evidence that Lecithin, a constituent of untreated milk, breaks down cholesterol. This substance, as destroyed by pasteurization, are other beneficial properties of milk.

So not only is another freedom of choice being taken away, but also we are being forced to consume an alternative that may be detrimental to our health.

This latest measure is being forced on the MAFF by certain county health officers (who one imagines would like to tidy away the small producer who is avoiding the regulation net), under the pretext of preventing salmonella infection. No doubt they would like to sterilize Camembert cheese, as is done in the United States.

I would be interested to hear a convincing argument in favour of this measure.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. BRAMALL,
Condemner,
Stonegate,
Wadhurst, Sussex.

Perspective on PO costs

From Mr Michael Kirby

Sir, Did you realize that 1954, Post Office workers' numbers have fallen from 150,000 to 135,000?

135,000 workers? These days, compared to 9,500 million a year in an increase of 7,726 per cent. But they deal with over a million parcels a year compared with 250 million in 1954. A decrease of 16 per cent in workload.

The total workload seen to have decreased (although "commitment" of address which letters may have delivered has increased).

Since 1970 the Post Office has spent £24m on new equipment and plans to spend a total of £73m on this. 1980. Could this be why pay more and more for the service?

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL KIRBY,
58 Milton Park, London.

Metric fact

From Mr J. V. Connolly

Sir, People who live in houses or remote "croft" your correspondent, of name (Mr. Croft, 16) should be aware of facts before attacking the Metrication Board.

On September 9 the States Congress passed Metric Bill HR 8674 majority of 303 to 63 and it had been passed in House in its original form August, 1973.

Mr Croft appears to know that many of the companies in the United States are already well into the metric. Since this includes General Motors (holding of Ford) it should be "good for America".

Way to be telephone kiosk vand

From Ms Carolyn Faulder

Sir, The Post Office announced that over the year it intends to cover 70,000 public call boxes 2p to 5p. We are told that of these call boxes cover a year to maintain and the Post Office makes an annual loss on this running into millions pounds—our money.

So why, for heaven's sake, extend the pasteurization of milk, there is a reasonable case for reducing it.

It is not widely known that there is strong medical evidence that Lecithin, a constituent of untreated milk, breaks down cholesterol. This substance, as destroyed by pasteurization, are other beneficial properties of milk.

So not only is another freedom of choice being taken away, but also we are being forced to consume an alternative that may be detrimental to our health.

This latest measure is being forced on the MAFF by certain county health officers (who one imagines would like to tidy away the small producer who is avoiding the regulation net), under the pretext of preventing salmonella infection. No doubt they would like to sterilize Camembert cheese, as is done in the United States.

I would be interested to hear a convincing argument in favour of this measure.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. BRAMALL,
Condemner,
Stonegate,
Wadhurst, Sussex.

Perspective on PO costs

From Mr Michael Kirby

Sir, Did you realize that 1954, Post Office workers' numbers have fallen from 150,000 to 135,000?

135,000 workers? These days, compared to 9,500 million a year in an increase of 7,726 per cent. But they deal with over a million parcels a year compared with 250 million in 1954. A decrease of 16 per cent in workload.

The total workload seen to have decreased (although "commitment" of address which letters may have delivered has increased).

Since 1970 the Post Office has spent £24m on new equipment and plans to spend a total of £73m on this. 1980. Could this be why pay more and more for the service?

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL KIRBY,
58 Milton Park, London.

Metric fact

From Mr J. V. Connolly

Sir, People who live in houses or remote "croft" your correspondent, of name (Mr. Croft, 16) should be aware of facts before attacking the Metrication Board.

On September 9 the States Congress passed Metric Bill HR 8674 majority of 303 to 63 and it had been passed in House in its original form August, 1973.

Mr Croft appears to know that many of the companies in the United States are already well into the metric. Since this includes General Motors (holding of Ford) it should be "good for America".

Interim Statement

PROFIT Set out below is the Board's estimate of the profit for the year ending 31st December, 1975 which is considered to be more informative than the provision of half-yearly figures.

	1975 (estimated)	1974 (actual)
Group profit	£6,750,000	£6,250,297
Taxation	£3,100,000	£2,833,154
Profit after taxation	£3,650,000	£3,417,143

The Group Profit Forecast has been arrived at after charging £250,000 special contribution to the Group Pension Fund. The estimate of taxation is based on a U.K. Corporation Tax rate of 52% (1974 52%).

DIVIDEND If the above estimate is realised, the Board again intends to recommend payment of the maximum permitted dividend. They have therefore declared a second interim dividend of 1.625p per ordinary stock unit which with the first interim payment made on the 1st July, makes a total to date of 2.275p (equivalent to 3.5p inclusive of related tax credits and comparable with 2.94p last year).

Gill & Duffus

The Gill & Duffus Group carries on an international business as merchants, brokers and processors of a wide range of primary commodities.

This second interim dividend will be paid on 15th December, 1975 to Stockholders on the register on the 14th November, 1975.

TRADING Group external sales for six months totalled £176,000,000 as compared with £204,000,000 for the first half of 1974 and £376,000,000 for the whole year. These figures reflect the trend to lower commodity prices during the latter half of 1974 and the first half of 1975.

Commodities—both as to their availability and prices—continue to receive attention from all sides and we have remained active in our roles of intermediary and processor.

FUTURE World conditions—political, economic and particularly in the field of currencies—make it difficult to predict the future. We are, however, fortunate in having a wide geographical spread of strong and growing companies and consequently believe that we will continue to give a good account of ourselves in international trade.

R. G. McFALL Chairman

Business appointments

Mr J Binny named as APC chairman

Mr J. A. F. Binny has been appointed non-executive chairman of Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, the Blue Circle Group. Mr J. D. Milne becomes group managing director and Mr J. S. Duffus succeeds him as director of overseas investments.

Mr Bernard Shrimley, editor of the News of the World, has been elected director of News of the World Ltd.

Mr Alan McLeod has joined Guthrie Industries Europe as personnel and organization planning executive.

Mr Joe Roebor has gone to Paris, Ramos and Parro, consultants in petroleum economics, as a fulltime director.

Mr J. J. Weaver has been elected to the board of the P & E Consulting Group.

Mr Colin Brown has joined the executive board as United Kingdom operations manager of Wacker Self Service Wheelers.

Mr Hedley Whitehead has been elected chairman of the North Eastern Co-operative Society.

Mr B. R. Pepprell and Mr D. McGreor have been appointed directors of Marshall's Universal.

Mr Jack Shakespeare has been made chairman of Joseph Shakespeare. Mr Joseph Shakespeare has resigned as chairman but retains his directorship of the holding company.

Mr Bruce Rainford is now marketing director of Bowater Carrels. Mr J. Clements has been appointed to the board of William Jacks.

Do-it-yourself weights

From Mr S. V. Appleby

Sir, For metric weights Mr R. N. Lines (Oct 15) need look no further than the loose change in his pocket. The Decimal Currency Board has told us that our bronze pennies are weight/value related and the 1p weighs 1.78 gm; 5p and 10p coins are also weight/value related and 5p weighs 3.65 gm.

The 50p piece weighs 13.50 gm plus 1p (bronze) 3.56—60.06 gm. This is the first step in the present Post Office charges. For the second step: 100 gm, take 26p bronze—94.34 gm plus 5p cupro-nickel—5.65, and the total is 99.99 gm.

Taking the requisite coins from his till, a local friendly PO counter clerk checked on his scales that this was a very close approximation for 100 gm.

Other available metric weights are that a new £1 note—about 0.9 gm and a complete sheet of The Times (four pages) averages about 21 gm.

HAGGAS

(TEXTILES)

FIRST QUARTER STATEMENT

	3 months ended 30th Sept. 75	3 months ended 30th Sept. 74	Year ended 30th Sept. 74
Group Sales	3,658,712	3,238,858	13,663,712
Depreciation	141,300	190,100	594,000
Profit before Taxation	500,426	374,404	2,147,712

* Unaudited

JOHN HAGGAS LIMITED

61 Lee High Road, London SE13 5NS

MOULINEX

Sales, excluding tax, reached 807.8 million FF for the first 9 months of the year, opposed to 659.9 million FF for the period last year—an increase of 22.4%. Exports to the value of 404.6 million FF included in this figure—an increase of 36.06% on last year, representing 50.99% total sales.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Occidental
Libya deal

The dollar fell back again in Europe yesterday. The New York City situation continued to cloud sentiment, but further influences, including a decline in American short-term interest rates and a higher West German trade surplus in September, were unfavourable.

Sterling had its best day for some weeks. After being slightly weak at the opening it put on ground throughout the session. Dealers referred to the high level of interest rates in London as a helpful factor.

The rate against the dollar rose to \$2.0750 at the close, 130 points up from the overnight \$2.0620. The effective depreciation rate narrowed to 23.2 per cent from 23.5 per cent overnight.

Although the pound's strongest advance was against the dollar it also rose against the continental currencies. Dealers referred to covering demand from oil companies for third-quarter oil revenue settlements as one buying influence helping the currency. But underlying commercial demand was also good.

Gold was little changed, it closed at \$144.40, down \$1 from the overnight \$145.50.

Foreign
Exchange

The dollar fell back again in Europe yesterday. The New York City situation continued to cloud sentiment, but further influences, including a decline in American short-term interest rates and a higher West German trade surplus in September, were unfavourable.

Sterling had its best day for some weeks. After being slightly weak at the opening it put on ground throughout the session. Dealers referred to the high level of interest rates in London as a helpful factor.

The rate against the dollar rose to \$2.0750 at the close, 130 points up from the overnight \$2.0620. The effective depreciation rate narrowed to 23.2 per cent from 23.5 per cent overnight.

Although the pound's strongest advance was against the dollar it also rose against the continental currencies. Dealers referred to covering demand from oil companies for third-quarter oil revenue settlements as one buying influence helping the currency. But underlying commercial demand was also good.

Gold was little changed, it closed at \$144.40, down \$1 from the overnight \$145.50.

The rate against the dollar rose to \$2.0750 at the close, 130 points up from the overnight \$2.0620. The effective depreciation rate narrowed to 23.2 per cent from 23.5 per cent overnight.

Although the pound's strongest advance was against the dollar it also rose against the continental currencies. Dealers referred to covering demand from oil companies for third-quarter oil revenue settlements as one buying influence helping the currency. But underlying commercial demand was also good.

Gold was little changed, it closed at \$144.40, down \$1 from the overnight \$145.50.

The rate against the dollar rose to \$2.0750 at the close, 130 points up from the overnight \$2.0620. The effective depreciation rate narrowed to 23.2 per cent from 23.5 per cent overnight.

Although the pound's strongest advance was against the dollar it also rose against the continental currencies. Dealers referred to covering demand from oil companies for third-quarter oil revenue settlements as one buying influence helping the currency. But underlying commercial demand was also good.

Gold was little changed, it closed at \$144.40, down \$1 from the overnight \$145.50.

The rate against the dollar rose to \$2.0750 at the close, 130 points up from the overnight \$2.0620. The effective depreciation rate narrowed to 23.2 per cent from 23.5 per cent overnight.

Although the pound's strongest advance was against the dollar it also rose against the continental currencies. Dealers referred to covering demand from oil companies for third-quarter oil revenue settlements as one buying influence helping the currency. But underlying commercial demand was also good.

Gold was little changed, it closed at \$144.40, down \$1 from the overnight \$145.50.

The rate against the dollar rose to \$2.0750 at the close, 130 points up from the overnight \$2.0620. The effective depreciation rate narrowed to 23.2 per cent from 23.5 per cent overnight.

Although the pound's strongest advance was against the dollar it also rose against the continental currencies. Dealers referred to covering demand from oil companies for third-quarter oil revenue settlements as one buying influence helping the currency. But underlying commercial demand was also good.

Gold was little changed, it closed at \$144.40, down \$1 from the overnight \$145.50.

Discount market

Though identifiable money flows suggested that there should have been a surplus of credit available to the discount houses, the money was inclined to be a little laggardly in making its appearance.

In the afternoon some houses asked the Bank of England for help, and the authorities duly obliged by buying a moderate quantity of Treasury bills.

Some balances were eventually picked up as cheaply as 4 or 5 per cent, though most houses had by this time raised off over a range of 9 to 10 per cent. Earlier in the session, rates had moved from a starting level around 11 to 12 per cent, before easing away to 10 per cent at lunchtime.

Money Market Rates of interest on various types of money market transactions.

Money Market Rates of interest on various types of money market transactions.

Money Market Rates of interest on various types of money market transactions.

Money Market Rates of interest on various types of money market transactions.

Money Market Rates of interest on various types of money market transactions.

Money Market Rates of interest on various types of money market transactions.

Money Market Rates of interest on various types of money market transactions.

Money Market Rates of interest on various types of money market transactions.

Money Market Rates of interest on various types of money market transactions.

Money Market Rates of interest on various types of money market transactions.

Money Market Rates of interest on various types of money market transactions.

Money Market Rates of interest on various types of money market transactions.

Money Market Rates of interest on various types of money market transactions.

Money Market Rates of interest on various types of money market transactions.

Commodities

Copper was less steady, cash with a slight rise, and the futures market reacted to a rise in the price of the metal.

At the opening, cash was at 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

Wall Street

New York, Oct. 22.—The New York stock market squeezed out a small gain today, again overcoming profit-taking as it did yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 2.75 points to 849.57. Advancing issues exceeded declines by 705 to 630.

Volume was 15,660,000 shares compared with 20,800,000 on Tuesday.

Brokers attributed the staying power of buyers in part to the report on the market opened that the United States consumer price index gained in September at a 2.6 per cent adjusted annual rate.

While the rate of gain was 2.6 per cent in August, September's rate was well below the double-digit level analysts consider dangerous.

Also in the economic news, new orders for durable goods fell in September after rising in the previous five months.

Silver slips up 3.80c

New York, Oct. 22.—SILVER, 100 ounces, closed at \$14.40, up 3.80c from \$14.00. The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

Commodities

Copper was less steady, cash with a slight rise, and the futures market reacted to a rise in the price of the metal.

At the opening, cash was at 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

Commodities

Copper was less steady, cash with a slight rise, and the futures market reacted to a rise in the price of the metal.

At the opening, cash was at 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

The price of the metal rose to 100.00, up from 99.50, and the futures market was at 100.00, up from 99.50.

Secretarial and General Appointments

GENERAL

COOK/ASSISTANT MANAGERESS

A responsible young lady aged around 24 with a Cordon Bleu City and similar qualifications is required for the Partners' lunch room of a large professional firm near St. Paul's. 60 lunches are served daily. Hours are 9.30-3.30 Monday to Friday with 3 weeks' holiday. Salary is negotiable.

Write to, or telephone

JUDY KING,
Coopers & Lybrand,
Abacus House, Gutter Lane,
London EC2V 6AH.
01-606 4040.

SOCIAL WORKER
ST. DUNSTONS

St. Dunstons (for men and women) is a voluntary organisation which provides a variety of social services to assist with the administration of the Home Office. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £10,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Social Work or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Required for Agricultural Administration (Research) and Veterinary Administration. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Agricultural Administration or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

ART GALLERY

off Tottenham Court Rd., dealing in contemporary graphics and sculpture. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Art or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

GIRL ASSISTANT

to help with wide range of office activities including typing, writing, and general office work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Office Administration or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

QUALIFIED MATRON

required immediately for a large hospital. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Maternity or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PERMANENT CONSULTANT/Interviewer. £2,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Interviewing or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

ATTRACTIVE RECEPTIONIST with experience of small office work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Reception or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

EXPERIENCED NEGOTIATOR for a large company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Negotiation or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

GUARANTEED required for a large company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Administration or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

ACADEMIC BOOKSELLERS available for a large company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Bookselling or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

2 GIRLS to look after a large company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Reception or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

FINISHED COTTAGE AND 513. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Real Estate or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

OFFICE CO-ORDINATOR. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Office Administration or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PHONE JUDY DOWNBOROUGH ON 01-535 4425. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Office Administration or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

DENTAL NURSE/RECEPTIONIST. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Dental or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PERSONAL SECRETARIES. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PERSONAL SECRETARIES. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PERSONAL SECRETARIES. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PERSONAL SECRETARIES. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PERSONAL SECRETARIES. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PERSONAL SECRETARIES. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PERSONAL SECRETARIES. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PERSONAL SECRETARIES. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Reuters, the world news organization, supplies general and financial news and information to both the media and the Business Community through teleprinters and video display units.

A vacancy has arisen in the U.K. Business Unit for an administrative assistant to provide secretarial and clerical assistance to the Banking Services Sales Manager and a small team of Sales Executives.

Applicants should have first-class secretarial skills, a lively personality and be capable of working with the minimum of supervision.

The work is varied and interesting. We offer an attractive starting salary and 4 weeks' annual holiday. Please telephone MRS. J. LAWTON, REUTERS LTD., 85 Fleet St., London EC4A 3AJ. Tel: 01-353 6060 ext. 262.

SENIOR SECRETARY

FOR RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

CIRCA £2,500

Corporate and a senior secretary to a director and two consultants in our young fast moving company. You will enjoy contact with both clients and candidates, arrange meetings and generally keep our consultants organized. There will be other staff to help with typing, although you yourself must be a competent audio typist.

If you are aged 23-30, ring me, SUE SWANSON on 01-636 4066. I'll tell you about my job, the benefits, and explain why I must leave.

WINE STONED COWBOY

£2,700-£3,000

International company with a reputation for excellence. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

STOP HERE

WEST END ESTATE AGENTS

Top Secretary. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PA IN ADVERTISING

£2,500

Do you have talent for creative advertising? The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Advertising or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

IN SOUTH DEVON

Experienced secretary required to work in a beautiful rural setting. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

LITERARY AGENCY

The Foreign Rights Manager

The Foreign Rights Manager of a literary agency. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Literary or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

MAYFAIR AD. AGENCY

P.A./Secretary to help run

small but growing Agency. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND

City Merchant Bankers require

City Merchant Bankers require a P.A./Secretary. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

TAKE YOUR PICK! NOW we have

a choice of jobs to suit you

a choice of jobs to suit you. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PA/SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST

£2,500 p.a. for a busy

PA/Secretary/Receptionist. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

WE ARE A SMALL PRACTICE

specializing in the

specializing in the. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

THE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

Chichester, requires a Secretary

Chichester, requires a Secretary. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject

All advertisements are subject. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

SECRETARY

for PERSONNEL MANAGER

for PERSONNEL MANAGER. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

Can introduce you within

24 hours to several well

24 hours to several well. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

Please contact

MRS. ADDERLEY

MRS. ADDERLEY. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

Online Conferences Ltd.

Clarendon Road, Uxbridge, Middlex.

Clarendon Road, Uxbridge, Middlex. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Room 1005, Thames House, South, London SW1P 4JL

Room 1005, Thames House, South, London SW1P 4JL. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

DIRECTORS' SECRETARY

LONG ESTABLISHED TRADING COMPANY WITH INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST AND AUSTRALIA requires a well educated and experienced Secretary, aged 21 plus, to work for two of their Directors. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

Modern offices close to Aldgate/Tower Hill underground and within walking distance of Fenchurch Street and Liverpool Street stations. Hours 9.30 to 5.30. Free BUPA, annual salary reviews and bonus scheme. 25% L.V.S. 3 weeks' annual holiday increasing to 4 after 1 complete calendar year, contributory pension scheme. Telephone Mrs. Jean Truscott, 01-480 6633 for an interview.

MATHESON & CO. LTD.,
MATHESON HOUSE, 142 MINORIES,
LONDON EC3N 1QL.

A GUINNESS SPECIAL

Executive Director, City

Executive Director, City. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

"FAIR DEALS FOR ALL"

We believe that our girls come

We believe that our girls come. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

M & J PERSONNEL

336 4757

TREAD CAREFULLY

TO £2,600 NEG.

TO £2,600 NEG. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

2 LEGAL EAGLES

In friendly office of legal

In friendly office of legal. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

COMPATIBLE PERSON

WANTED

WANTED. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

TOP P.A./SECRETARY

Salary £2,500

Salary £2,500. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

TOP JOB

The Senior Director of a large

The Senior Director of a large. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

WANT TO FEEL LIKE THE MOST

WONDERFUL WOMAN IN THE

WONDERFUL WOMAN IN THE. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PA/SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST

£2,500 p.a. for a busy

£2,500 p.a. for a busy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PA/SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST

£2,500 p.a. for a busy

£2,500 p.a. for a busy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PA/SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST

£2,500 p.a. for a busy

£2,500 p.a. for a busy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PA/SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST

£2,500 p.a. for a busy

£2,500 p.a. for a busy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PA/SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST

£2,500 p.a. for a busy

£2,500 p.a. for a busy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PA/SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST

£2,500 p.a. for a busy

£2,500 p.a. for a busy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PA/SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST

£2,500 p.a. for a busy

£2,500 p.a. for a busy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

PA/SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST

£2,500 p.a. for a busy

£2,500 p.a. for a busy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

SECRETARIAL

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

required by Chief Executive of a large company to undertake the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

P.A. with Personnel

responsibilities

responsibilities. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

P.A. with Personnel

responsibilities

responsibilities. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

P.A. with Personnel

responsibilities

responsibilities. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

P.A. with Personnel

responsibilities

responsibilities. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

P.A. with Personnel

responsibilities

responsibilities. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

P.A. with Personnel

responsibilities

responsibilities. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post. The salary is negotiable.

P.A. with Personnel

responsibilities

responsibilities. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Home Office and will be required to have a degree in Secretarial or a similar qualification. The post is based in the Home Office, London, and the successful candidate will be required to

